

STATE OF MONTANA

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Feb. 1975.

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

MAY 20 1975

Animal Health Division

Helena, Montana 59601

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STATE DOCUMENTS

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MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - FEBRUARY, 1975

ABORTIONS DUE TO MULTIPLE BACTERIAL ETIOLOGIES
IN A MONTANA BEEF HERD

On December 17, 1974, the Diagnostic Laboratory reported the serologic results on sera collected from three aborting cows as two positive for brucellosis and two positive for leptospirosis. The diagnosis on the individual cows was as follows:

- Cow No. 1 - negative for brucellosis but positive for pomona with a titer of 1:12,800.
- Cow No. 2 - reactor for brucellosis and positive for hardjo with a titer of 1:800.
- Cow No. 3 - reactor for brucellosis but negative for all leptospiral serotypes tested.

As of February 1, 1975, 14 abortions have occurred in the herd. Of these, six cows were positive for pomona and negative for brucellosis; five were positive for both brucellosis and leptospirosis and three were positive for brucellosis and negative for leptospirosis. Because of the complex serologic problem, the entire herd was tested for leptospirosis to determine the prevalence of leptospiral antibodies. Seventy-five percent of the cattle tested had titers of 1:100 or greater to either pomona or hardjo serotypes or both. The titers for both serotypes were high: 60 percent of the pomona positives and 56 percent of the hardjo positives had titers of 1:800 or greater. The herd was recently vaccinated against both serotypes based on these findings.

To date, 18 cows in this herd have been slaughtered as brucellosis reactors. In addition, two horses were found to be infected with brucellosis. One of these infected horses is presently afflicted with a fistula of the withers. Tissues from the infected cattle and horses were submitted to the laboratory for attempted isolation of the *Brucella* organism.

This herd demonstrates the problem facing the attending veterinarian and the laboratory in determining the etiology of an abortion problem. There is little doubt that brucellosis is causing some of the abortions since three of the aborting cows were seronegative for leptospirosis. The major problem is determining which leptospiral serotype is involved with the abortions. It is significant that high pomona titers were demonstrated in all six aborting cows that were negative for brucellosis in contrast to the five cows which were infected with both diseases where all five had high hardjo titers. This observation agrees with the epidemiology cattle leptospirosis where infection with pomona is generally regarded as an abortion problem, whereas, hardjo infection usually produces an infertility problem.

CALF SCOURS AS A ZOOONOSIS

In 1973 it was determined that a human enteric infection was directly associated with salmonellosis occurrences in young calves in range herds of Beaverhead County, Montana.

The following informative news item identifies a similar potentiality and is borrowed from the December 1974 CDC Veterinary Public Health Notes. Although findings of NCDV in Montana seem limited, the presence of the reovirus is probable and harbours interest for public health, based on research done in other nations.

"Infant Diarrhea Agent Related to Mouse and Calf Viruses

Dr. Earnest S. Tierkel, State Epidemiologist, Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, recently called to our attention an article in Science (Sept 20, 1974) on the relationship between the infant diarrhea agent and the viruses that cause epizootic diarrhea in infant mice (EDIM) and Nebraska calf diarrhea (NCDV).

Researchers in Australia, England, and Canada found by electron microscopy reoviruslike particles in stool filtrates prepared from stools of infants and young children with acute gastroenteritis. The stools were collected between January and March 1974 from 21 infants and children 2 to 20 months of age. Virus particles with characteristic reoviruslike morphology were seen in stool filtrates from 13 of 21 (62%) patients. The particles were so morphologically distinctive and, in most instances, so numerous that 19 virus-containing filtrates examined by conventional electron microscopy and immune electron microscopy were positive by both methods.

Stool filtrates from 14 controls, including infants and children admitted to the hospital in February and March 1974 for respiratory diseases and others returning for well-baby care, were examined; in 13 of the 14 stool filtrates, no reoviruslike particles were detected.

The investigators developed a complement fixation (CF) test for the reoviruslike agent by utilizing as CF antigen a 2% stool filtrate from 1 of the patients. By using this CF test the researchers were able to demonstrate that the reoviruslike agent which causes diarrhea in infants is antigenically related to the epizootic diarrhea of infant mice virus and the Nebraska calf diarrhea virus.

Preliminary epidemiologic surveys of adults in many parts of the United States revealed that CF antibody to the reoviruslike antigen is quite common, an indication that this agent or a related agent is relatively ubiquitous. It is possible that this reoviruslike particle may emerge as a major etiologic agent of diarrhea of infants and children."

HEALTH CERTIFICATES AND LEGISLATURE

Commonly, State Veterinarians receive stories and complaints from ranchers and veterinarians as to veterinarians issuing health certificates without appropriate animal inspection. A first may have been established with this Department when a conscientious legislator reported that his rancher constituents have advised him that the veterinary practitioners of his county seat and adjoining practitioners are at time culprits in an industry "rip-off" in charging exorbitant fees for required health certificates and not bothering to look at the livestock.

Such reports are unfortunate - usually without good foundation - and they can have very serious impact on credible legislative consideration for the Department and our veterinarians.

This legislator's report will have to be followed with an investigation. The question always remains as to why a professional man or men would digress from propriety and jeopardize their careers and the credibility of all of their colleagues when the stakes - the Montana Veterinary Practice Act and four Animal Health Division bills and appropriation bills - might be the additional sacrifice of such callous and unprofessional actions.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1974

The total accessions for December, 1974 handled by specie are as follows:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Bovine	184
Equine	11
Porcine	7
Ovine	3
Feline	20
Canine	21
Avian	2
Wildlife	12
Other	14
 TOTAL	 274

The total December bovine accessions included 15 abortions and 13 diagnosed cases of Pasteurellosis, not unusual for this time of year.

Seven cases were submitted involving a dog or cat biting a human under suspicious circumstances. All seven were checked for Rabies and all seven were negative. Eight of the 12 wildlife accessions involved rabies suspects. Of the eight, one skunk was rabies positive on the FA.

The Laboratory staff continues to be concerned with the large number of cases reported out "Undetermined". In December we arrived at a diagnosis on 89 of the 184 accessions (48%). Ninety-one of the 184 accessions were reported out "Undetermined". As reported previously, this "Undetermined" category is used when the Laboratory is not furnished all the specimens we feel necessary to arrive at a diagnosis. For example, the bulk of the "Undetermined" reports result from the Laboratory not receiving paired serum samples for the diagnosis of IBR, BVD, PI₃, and the eight serotypes of Leptospirosis. We do not feel serology can be meaningful as an aid to diagnosing a problem unless paired serum samples (three weeks apart) are evaluated for a change in titer. One sample is just not going to do the job. Another example of inadequate laboratory specimens are those cases in which we do not get the placenta, a blood sample from the dam and the aborted fetus in cases of abortion. If we don't get all three, we don't feel we have a fair chance to arrive at a diagnosis, so report our findings out as "Undetermined" or "Abortion, cause undetermined" if we actually get the fetus.

The point is, we feel we are reporting out too many submissions as "Undetermined". We need the cooperation of the practicing veterinarian to overcome this problem, by doing a complete, thorough job of submitting the necessary samples to arrive at a laboratory diagnosis. Anything less is not acceptable. Nobody, the Laboratory, the client or the attending veterinarian benefits by an "Undetermined" diagnosis from the Laboratory.

SPECIAL NOTICE

An outbreak of abortions due to IBR infection was recently diagnosed in Western Montana. The diagnosis was based upon characteristic, microscopic foci of necrosis in the liver. The diagnosis was completed within three days after arrival of the fetus at this laboratory. Blood samples from the aborting dams were submitted with the fetus.

This case was significant because the IBR titers were 1:2 and 1:6! This level of titer was not significant and certainly not diagnostic, yet these two cows had both recently aborted because of IBR! At this writing paired samples have not been examined for changes in titer; hopefully these results will be more informative.

The findings in this instance point out the futility in establishing the cause of abortion with a single serum sample when viruses are the suspected etiologic agents. Also it is important to note that the serum neutralization test for IBR and BVD titers is both costly and time-consuming. Many delays in lab reports are due to pending viral serology. The additional workload also interferes with the completion of other more beneficial serological tests, i.e. leptospirosis and Bangs.

Therefore, it is strongly recommended that blood from aborting dams be submitted at the time of abortion for lepto and Bangs serology and that a serum sample be held back for use in the future if needed. If, at the end of three weeks, no diagnosis is apparent from serological tests, bacterial cultures, and microscopic examination of the fetus, another sample of blood should be taken from the aborting dam and the two samples submitted for viral serology. The two sera should be clearly labeled as paired and reference should be made to the original laboratory number.

Strict adherence to this schedule will result in more accurate and more rapid diagnoses in cases of abortion. It will also optimize the lab's use of time and expense at a very busy season.

DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT

DECEMBER 1974

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

<u>SPECIE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Bat.....	2
Cat.....	3
Cattle.....	10
Chicken.....	3
Coyote.....	1
Fetus:	
Bovine.....	19
Hamster.....	2
Skunk.....	1
Swine.....	3
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED.....	44

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIE	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF Test.....	Cattle.....	7	2,051	16	2,074
Bluetongue CA Test.....	Cattle.....	2	1,855	30	1,887
Brucella <u>abortus</u> agglutination.....	Cattle.....	226	21,795	177	22,198
" " " ..(card - Field & Mkt)	Cattle.....		2,452		2,452
" " " ..(card - Field & Mkt)	Swine.....		105		105
" " " ..(card - Diag. Lab).	Swine.....		31		31
" " " ..(card - Diag. Lab).	Goat.....		2		2
" " " ..(Seminal plasma)...	Cattle.....		16		16
Equine Infectious Anemia.....	Horse.....	3	83		86
<u>Leptospira</u> <u>autumalis</u> agglutination.....	Cattle.....	2	10		12
" <u>borincana</u> "	Cattle.....		14		14
" <u>canicola</u> "	Cattle.....		14		14
" <u>grippe-typhosa</u> "	Cattle.....	2	12		14
" <u>hardjo</u> "	Cattle.....		14		14
" <u>hebdomadis</u> "	Cattle.....		14		14
" <u>icterohemorrhagiae</u> "	Cattle.....		14		14
" <u>pomona</u> "	Cattle.....	3	10		13
TOTAL SEROLOGY TESTS.....		245	28,492	223	28,960

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT

NOVEMBER 1974

90 Veterinarians Reporting..... 37 Counties Reporting..... 33 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<u>CATTLE:</u>																
Abscess.....			4													
Actinobacillosis.....	9	16	168					3			12				12	
Actinomycosis.....										5	5					
Arthritis.....			6													
Bacillary hemoglobinuria.							2					1		5		
Blackleg.....			1								2					
Cancer eye.....	23	10	157				2	6		7	25				14	
Clostridium sordellii....																
Coccidiosis.....		37	20		2		2	1	1	209	19	1	6			
Foot-rot.....			2													
Helminthiasis.....			4									1		1	5	
Infectious Keratocon-																
junctivitis...								18								
Leptospirosis.....						1									1	
Mucosal disease.....																
Pneumonia.....																
Poliomyelitis.....																
Pulmonary emphysema.....									2	3		1				
Rhinotracheitis.....									435		130			1		
Shipping fever.....	43	72	500					25	87	78	120		3		12	
Urolithiasis.....	6	34	1	3	5	3	24	15	22	6			2	4	10	
Vibriosis.....			1													
Virus diarrhea.....					1			4		175	30	2				
White muscle disease....							6									
<u>SHEEP:</u>																
Contagious ecthyma.....					1											
Enterotoxemia.....														1		
<u>SWINE:</u>																
Atrophic rhinitis.....			5													
Erysipelas.....							30									
Leptospirosis.....																
Scarcoptic mange.....			200													
<u>HORSES:</u>																
Distemper.....		5	5									1	1			
Infectious anemia.....														1		
Influenza.....					2											
<u>DOGS:</u>																
Distemper.....	14	27	11	6	5		2				21			1		
Infectious hepatitis.....		3					2				2					
Leptospirosis.....											1					
<u>POULTRY:</u>																
Tuberculosis.....																

90 Veterinarians Reporting.....	37 Counties Reporting.....	33 Diseases Reported
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DISEASES AND SPECIES:

[illegible]

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES							TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
	39	40	43	44	48	49	52		
<u>CATTLE:</u>									
Abscess.....								4	2
Actinobacillosis.....								223	145
Actinomycosis.....								10	10
Arthritis.....								6	4
Bacillary hemoglobinuria			1					9	9
Blackleg.....								3	3
Cancer eye.....								262	169
Clostridium sordellii...								6	1
Coccidiosis.....	381		51	4				1108	70
Foot-rot.....								2	2
Helminthiasis.....		20						56	12
Infectious keratocon- junctivitis..								118	2
Leptospirosis.....								46	5
Mucosal disease.....								3	1
Pneumonia.....								1	1
Poliomyelitis.....								3	1
Pulmonary emphysema....								6	5
Rhinotracheitis.....						70		637	5
Shipping fever.....	190	50	2	50			13	1783	74
Urolithiasis.....	45	6	3	30			10	561	224
Vibriosis.....								1	1
Virus diarrhea.....								248	15
White muscle disease....								6	2
<u>SHEEP:</u>									
Contagious ecthyma.....								1	1
Enterotoxemia.....								1	1
<u>SWINE:</u>									
Atrophic rhinitis.....								5	2
Erysipelas.....					3			33	2
Leptospirosis.....	1							8	2
Scarptic mange.....								200	1
<u>HORSES:</u>									
Distemper.....								13	11
Infectious anemia.....								2	2
Influenza.....								2	1
<u>DOGS:</u>									
Distemper.....			1			10		122	113
Infectious hepatitis....								7	7
Leptospirosis.....						3		6	6
<u>POULTRY:</u>									
Tuberculosis.....			6					6	1
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS								5508	913

Montana Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report - Continued

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1.....	Silver Bow	20.....	Valley	39.....	Fallon
2.....	Cascade	21.....	Toole	40.....	Sweet Grass
3.....	Yellowstone	22.....	Big Horn	41.....	McCone
4.....	Missoula	23.....	Musselshell	42.....	Carter
5.....	Lewis & Clark	24.....	Blaine	43.....	Broadwater
6.....	Gallatin	25.....	Madison	44.....	Wheatland
7.....	Flathead	26.....	Pondera	45.....	Prairie
8.....	Fergus	27.....	Richland	46.....	Granite
9.....	Powder River	28.....	Powell	47.....	Meagher
10.....	Carbon	29.....	Rosebud	48.....	Liberty
11.....	Phillips	30.....	Deer Lodge	49.....	Park
12.....	Hill	31.....	Teton	50.....	Garfield
13.....	Ravalli	32.....	Stillwater	51.....	Jefferson
14.....	Custer	33.....	Treasure	52.....	Wibaux
15.....	Lake	34.....	Sheridan	53.....	Golden Valley
16.....	Dawson	35.....	Sanders	54.....	Mineral
17.....	Roosevelt	36.....	Judith Basin	55.....	Petroleum
18.....	Beaverhead	37.....	Daniels	56.....	Lincoln
19.....	Chouteau	38.....	Glacier		

EXCERPTS AND SUMMARIES OF CHANGE IN PROGRAMS OF REGULATIONS AFFECTING
MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK

PROCEDURAL CHANGES AT DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

1. Owners Address On Laboratory Forms

It is important and necessary that the full and proper address be given on the Laboratory Examination Form (SV-43) that is submitted with specimens.

2. Blood Samples To Be Accompanied By Form M-202(Formerly Station Form 1)

Form M-202(mimeographed half sheets) with completed information must accompany all blood samples submitted to the Diagnostic Laboratory. Recently there has been confusion as to the serological tests desired on blood or sera samples submitted. Delays in receipt of charts as separate mail seriously handicap the laboratory personnel in their test responsibilities and efforts to expedite results.

3. Diagnostic Laboratory Will Conduct Coggins Test March 3, 1974

Beginning March 3, 1975, Mr. "Ike" Sheehan will initiate the Coggins(AGID) Test for Equine Infectious Anemia at the Diagnostic Laboratory in Bozeman. This laboratory was officially approved on January 7, 1975, to conduct this serology.

There will be no laboratory charge for this test at the present time. House Bill 336 has been introduced into this legislature, and if it becomes law, moderate fees may be charged for this test and certain other serology tests at the Diagnostic Laboratory.

The U.S.D.A. VS Form 10-11 "Equine Infectious Anemia Laboratory Test Report" will be the preferred form for submission with blood samples to the Diagnostic Laboratory.

ACCIDENTAL USE OF BRUCELLA VACCINE IN LACTATING DAIRY CATTLE

On January 24, 1975, this office was notified that Brucella abortus Strain 19 vaccine was administered by mistake to lactating adult dairy cows. At the time, the entire herd of 80 cows were being vaccinated against leptospirosis and vibriosis and injected with a prophylactic dose of Vitamin A. During this procedure, the owner vaccinated eight cows with Strain 19 before the error was noticed. He contacted the local practicing veterinarian immediately for advice. The veterinarian urged him to notify the Animal Health office of the mistake.

Arrangements were made with the veterinarian to immediately bleed the eight cows in question for baseline serologic information. The results of this test indicate that six of the eight cows were seronegative and two cows had an incomplete reaction at the 1:50 dilution to the plate agglutination test.



The cows were rebled on January 31, all were classified as adult vaccinated reactors and seven of the eight animals were suspicious to the Brucellosis Ring Test. These animals are quarantined until such time when there is no serologic evidence of antibody. Moreover, the milk from these cows can not be used for human consumption including manufactured dairy products until quarter milk samples are negative.

Fortunately, the owner received sound and prompt advice from the veterinarian so that baseline serologic information could be obtained before the humoral antibody system was stimulated by the administration of the vaccine. It is through this type of vigilant and helpful advice given by the practicing veterinarians to cattle owners that enables the Animal Health Division staff to properly document brucellosis infection versus misuse of Strain 19 vaccine. We are grateful to the veterinary profession for their concern and cooperation in these matters.

DISPOSABLE (PLASTIC) TAIL BLEEDING COMPONENTS AVAILABLE

Equipment for collecting blood samples from the tail has been restricted to narrow distribution from this office by U.S.D.A. This means that we cannot supply those veterinarians at livestock markets who have been approved to run the brucellosis card (BBA) test with the bleeding equipment. We will continue to supply them with the antigen and card test equipment.

To accommodate this change, we have assisted Midland Veterinary Supply at Billings in accomplishing designation as a source and supplier of the "tart bleeding components" which includes the 3 ml. collecting vial and the adapter, cap, and needle. This bleeding equipment is available on request from this source to all card test "approved" market veterinarians as well as other Montana veterinarians who may wish to employ this equipment for submitting blood samples to the Diagnostic Laboratory for brucellosis results only. The small amount of sera collected by negative pressure in the 3 ml. plastic collector WILL NOT provide ample sera for multiple serology such as anaplasmosis and bluetongue on export cattle to Canada or Wisconsin.

Please request this bleeding equipment directly from the new source of supply and not the Helena office.

CALIFORNIA - Change In Brucellosis Regulation For Cattle

Present interstate Brucellosis regulations requiring evidence of official calfhood vaccination and negative blood test of dairy females is amended to also require a prior permit for each shipment and a health certificate listing ear tags and exact tattoo symbols as evidence of official calfhood vaccination. Female breeding cattle of beef breeds entering California must have a health certificate and a negative blood test, except heifers under 24 months of age that are officially calfhood vaccinated and native beef cattle of the surrounding states.

MAINE - Negative Coggins Test - Effective February 1, 1975

All horses or other equidae imported into the State of Maine shall be accompanied by an Official Health Certificate from the state of origin, which shall be approved by the Chief Livestock Official, showing evidence of being tested and found negative to the Coggins test within six months of date of entry.



MICHIGAN - Cattle Regulation Change

Brucellosis - 30 day test except from (1) Certified brucellosis free herd, (2) negative tested herd of past year in Modified Certified Area, (3) official vaccinates and under 30 days of age or (4) steers, spayed heifers or calves under 12 months of age.

Tuberculosis - Tuberculin test on all ages within 30 days except those from tuberculosis-free accredited herd. Some exceptions for steers, spayed heifers and calves. Feeders - special permit for tests at destination.

IDAHO - Initiates Charge For Coggin's Test

The following notice was received under date of January 22, 1975 from the State of Idaho, Department of Agriculture, Dr. A. P. Schneider, Chief, Idaho Bureau of Animal Health.

"In accordance with Section 25-207, Idaho Code, effective February 1, 1975, the Bureau will institute a charge for all Equine Infectious Anemia (Coggin's) tests performed. The schedule of fees are as follows:

In-State Samples	\$ 6.00/test per head
Out-of-State Samples	\$10.00/test per head

No samples will be processed until payment has been received; therefore, please attach your check or money order to each submission form. Checks and/or money orders should be made payable to the Idaho Livestock Disease Control fund.

Charges for testing have been precipitated by the rapid increase in requests for this test, the costs associated with the test, and the fact that Idaho is the only Northwest State not charging for the test."



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MONTHLY LETTER - APRIL, 1975

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION TO CHARGE FEES FOR CERTAIN LABORATORY TESTS

Governor Thomas L. Judge signed into law on March 25, 1975, HB336 which permits the Department of Livestock to charge for laboratory tests. By Board of Livestock action, the Animal Health Division will impose and collect reasonable fees for certain tests and services performed by the diagnostic laboratory which shall be deposited in the Earmarked Revenue Fund for use of the animal health functions of the department.

It is anticipated that in the near future and not later than May 1, 1975, the Board of Livestock will adopt a charge schedule for serological tests on animals required to be tested for interstate or international trade, for A.I. stud or gomer bull service and for most services on pet animals.

Emphasis is important to the fact that diagnostic serology and bench procedures are not to be charged for in the fee schedule; they are considered to be adequately supported by the mill levy tax on all livestock as departmental funding. In the same measurement, rabies test procedures and all quality tests on milk, dairy products and animal source foods will be done without charge because those costs are covered by general fund appropriations.

Charges for the laboratory service will be entered on the accompanying forms at the laboratory so that the veterinarian and client will be equally advised. Detailed information will be forwarded to all Montana veterinarians prior to the date of initiating this procedure.

BALLOU RETIRES AS DAIRY AND MILK SUPERVISOR

Mr. Herb Ballou has chosen to retire effective March 31, 1975 from his position of Supervisor, Dairy and Milk Section. Mr. Ballou has served in this capacity since September 15, 1964. He was largely responsible for the development of a very effective program for inspection of manufactured dairy products and a very smooth transition of the Grade "A" and Grade "B" milk programs under the Reorganization Act in 1971 and 1972. The Department and the dairy industry people of Montana sense a loss in Herb's retirement for reasons of poor health; he always sought logic and fairness in the application of his regulatory responsibilities.

Mr. Tom Lofthouse, an employee of many years experience in dairy and egg inspection in the Department of Livestock will assume Mr. Ballou's position.

RABIES SITUATION IN MONTANA MORE COMPLEX

In the month of March rabies positive animals were identified in two more Montana counties.

Two skunks collected in the northeastern portion of Fergus county support the probability that skunk rabies has found its way across the Missouri river from the northern tier of counties into this central Montana county.

A mature feline, native to the house premises of Sanders county residents, attacked first the wife and then the husband before being restrained. Both residents

sustained bites to the hands. On FA test at the Diagnostic Laboratory, the results were negative. Mouse inoculation was carried out and it was not until the 24th day that mice developed symptoms of rabies and brain smears were found to be FA positive.

Treatment of the cat-bite victims including first aid treatment by a physician at the time of the bites and the recommended post exposure rabies prophylaxis was initiated as soon as it could be provided.

Sanders county has not previously been identified as a rabies county.

Hot Springs is located in mountainous west central Montana and more than 200 miles from the nearest known skunk rabies case in central Montana. Rabies of bat origin is speculated as the exposing source of this cat rabies case. Surveillance of the skunk population through the use of strychnine egg baits, permitted under Montana registration of same, is now being conducted to determine if the disease is present in skunks.

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK STATEMENT - GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

The following policy statement has been prepared for the Western Governors' Conference on Agriculture at Billings, March 31 - April 3, 1975:

The Montana Board of Livestock sees great need for relief of its financially distressed livestock producer. The Board, serving uniquely as Director of the Department of Livestock has statutory responsibility for livestock identification (Brand Enforcement), livestock health and livestock predator control. This Board supports those national programs that place animal health research and predator control in state option and predominately local authority.

We request that the newly introduced HR 5602, an alternate proposal for the vetoed HR 11873 of 1974, be supported as a high priority Animal Health Research measure. It allocated funding to established animal research state institutions, which each of the western states already have, and permits the research to be directed to local needs. In Montana we have a single undiagnosed disease condition in new-born calves that cost producers in two counties more than \$900,000 loss in 1974. Other very serious diseases in the new-born need stepped-up research to provide better diagnosis and preventatives.

We also support the Intermountain Veterinary Medical Association resolution citing need for greater funding of indemnity programs to permit the purchase of brucellosis disease herds in the U.S. In Montana we have more than 30 quarantined brucellosis infected herds, some of which should be depopulated. Such methodical population reductions is desired.

We would further like to go on record as supporting the supervised use of sodium monofluoroacetate, the compound 1080, by authorized state agencies for the purpose of preventing or reducing the killing, destruction, maiming and injury of domestic livestock by coyotes and foxes. The serious economic livestock losses presently occurring are over 1 million dollars annually in Montana and may only be remedied by the supervised use of 1080 when used in conjunction with present control methods.

In addition, this same option should be available to the states to control noxious rodents which are destroying food, fiber or natural resources. In Montana, Richardson Ground Squirrels, Columbian Ground Squirrels, Pocket Gophers and Prairie Dogs cause an estimated 10 million dollar loss to producers annually. Presently the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is considering cancelling or amending certain rodenticides used to control rodent damage. Those in question are strychnine, 1080, calcium cyanide and sodium cyanide. Continued registration of these compounds by EPA is essential for the protection of the livestock industry.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1975

The total accessions for February, 1975, were 444. The breakdown by species is as follows:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Bovine.....	336
Equine.....	24
Porcine.....	12
Ovine.....	5
Feline.....	14
Canine.....	35
Avian.....	3
Wildlife.....	5
Other.....	10
 TOTAL.....	 444

Bovine specimens accounted for 73% of the workload for the month, not including, of course, the Brucellosis, Anaplasmosis, and Bluetongue serology. There can be little doubt that the cattle industry is a major industry in Montana. Of the 336 bovine accessions, abortions of all types accounted for 101 accessions(30%). Neonatal diseases including scours accounted for another large loss.

Using the criteria of titers of 1:100 or greater being positive for Leptospirosis, we found 75 cases of Lepto in February.

The laboratory routinely screens all blood submitted, involving an abortion, for Brucellosis. As a result of this screening, we picked up two Brucellosis reactors during February.

In 56 cases, paired sera showed a change in antibody titers enough to diagnose BVD. Likewise, with IBR 53 cases were diagnosed with paired serums.

The bulk of the canine accessions involved histopathology on tumors.

Eight cases involving human exposure to possible rabies were processed. All were negative. We did find three positive rabies specimens, all in wildlife(skunk).

Overall, we were able to make a diagnosis on 234 of the 336 bovine specimens submitted. Ninety-one accessions were reported out "undetermined" due to failure to provide the laboratory with all necessary specimens to arrive at a diagnosis.

The laboratory is now actively applying the Coggins Test to Equine blood serum to demonstrate antibodies against E.I.A. We are "setting up" Coggins tests on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday only. The Coggins test is a 72-hour test. Please submit EIA requests to coincide with this schedule and allow enough time for mailing blood and reports both ways. Due to the heavy load on the Serology Laboratory because of the sharp increase in Brucellosis reactor herds, we do not anticipate any change in the EIA schedule.

During February 3,482 separate micro-agglutination tests were run in the virology section. Bacterial cultures were processed for sensitivity to antibiotics 1,429 times. Sixty-six routine fecal examinations were conducted. These figures partially explain our continuing demand for more supplies and equipment.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

<u>SPECIE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Cat.....	1
Cattle.....	31
Chicken.....	2
Dog.....	1
Fetus:	
Bovine.....	41
Equine.....	1
Ovine.....	1
Horse.....	1
Mice.....	1
Rabbit.....	2
Sheep.....	7
Skunk.....	2
Sparrow.....	1
Swine.....	16
Turkey.....	2
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORM.....	110

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF Test.....	Cattle....	1	1,352	22	1,375
Bluetongue CA Test.....	Cattle....	1	1,305	14	1,320
<u>Brucella abortus</u> agglutination.....	Bison....		2		2
" " " ".....	Cattle....	89	16,802	128	17,019
" " " " ..(card).....	Cattle....	3	2,092		2,095
" " " " ..(seminal plasma).....	Cattle....		9		9
" " " " ".....	Elk.....		29		29
" " " " ".....	Horse....	1			1
" " " " ".....	Swine....		1		1
" " " " ..(card).....	Swine....		16		16
" " " " ..(card - field - market).....	Swine....		33		33
Brucellosis Ring Test.....	Cream....		86		86
Equine Infectious Anemia (Coggins Test).....	Horse....	2	67		69
Western Equine Encephalitis.....	Horse....	1			1
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS.....		98	21,794	164	22,056

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT

FEBRUARY, 1975

75 Veterinarians Reporting.....	28 Counties Reporting.....	34 Diseases Reported
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DISEASES AND SPECIES:

CATTLE:

Abortion.....
 Actinobacillosis.....
 Arthritis.....
 Bacillary hemoglobinuria.
 Bovine respiratory disease
 Cancer eye.....
 Carcinoma.....
 Clostridium novyi.....
 Coccidiosis.....
 Foot-rot.....
 Helminthiasis.....
 Infectious enteritis.....
 Infectious keratitis.....
 Infectious keratocon-
 junctivitis.....
 Leptospirosis.....
 Mastitis.....
 Pneumonia.....
 Rhinotracheitis.....
 Rhinotracheitis abortion.
 Rhinotracheitis ocular...
 Ringworm.....
 Shipping fever.....
 Urolithiasis.....
 Vibriosis.....
 Virus diarrhea.....
 Weak calf syndrome.....
 White muscle disease.....

SHEEP:

Urolithiasis.....

SWINE:

Atrophic rhinitis.....
 Erysipelas.....

HORSES:

Distemper.....
 Infectious rhinopneumo-
 nititis.....
 Influenza.....
 Strangles.....

DOGS:

Distemper.....
 Infectious hepatitis.....
 Leptospirosis.....

INDEX OF COUNTIES															
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	11	12	13	15	16			
6	3	70			1			1				10			
		6													
2	3	41			2	1			1			9			
						1									
		10				1	206	30			1				
		153													
		175			1	1	35								
						1									
		4													
						1									
						1					2				
		5													
						2									
357						7				60	1				
		20													
		80													
		48													
	1	12			3	18		16			2				
		1													
		1				3	1				1				
					25			20							
						2									
		6													
				4	19										
				2											
					3	2									
	6														
16	17	11	7	4	16	3									
	1		2												
1															

75 Veterinarians Reporting..... 28 Counties Reporting..... 34 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES													
	18	20	21	22	24	27	28	29	35	37	39	43	49	
<u>CATTLE:</u>														
Abortion.....										1				
Actinobacillosis.....											1			
Arthritis.....														
Bacillary hemoglobinuria	1													
Bovine respiratory disease	3													
Cancer eye.....			1											
Carcinoma.....										6				
Clostridium novyii.....														
Coccidiosis.....	5				77	3								
Foot-rot.....														
Helminthiasis.....					50					3				
Infectious enteritis....														
Infectious keratitis....														
Infectious keratocon-														
junctivitis.....														
Leptospirosis.....														
Mastitis.....														
Pneumonia.....										24				
Rhinotracheitis.....	10	2			5			11		1			100	
Rhinotracheitis abortion														
Rhinotracheitis ocular..														
Ringworm.....														
Shipping fever.....						6								
Urolithiasis.....	13	2			18		21	3		2			20	
Vibriosis.....						6								
Virus diarrhea.....	1	1		1										
Weak calf syndrome.....	400													
White muscle disease...														
<u>SHEEP:</u>														
Urolithiasis.....						12								
<u>SWINE:</u>														
Atrophic rhinitis.....										1				
Erysipelas.....							2			1				
<u>HORSES:</u>														
Distemper.....	3					2							1	
Infectious rhinopneumo-														
nitis.....														
Influenza.....												6		
Strangles.....														
<u>DOGS:</u>														
Distemper.....	11	4			2	4	3	2	2	9		2	11	
Infectious hepatitis....														
Leptospirosis.....						3			2					

75 Veterinarians Reporting..... 28 Counties Reporting..... 34 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES		TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
	50	56		
CATTLE:				
Abortion.....			1	1
Actinobacillosis.....			92	58
Arthritis.....			6	4
Bacillary hemoglobinuria.....			1	1
Bovine respiratory disease...			3	3
Cancer eye.....			60	41
Carcinoma.....			6	6
Clostridium novyii.....			1	1
Coccidiosis.....			333	14
Foot-rot.....			153	7
Helminthiasis.....			265	36
Infectious enteritis.....			1	1
Infectious keratitis.....			4	2
Infectious keratocon- junctivitis.....			1	1
Leptospirosis.....			3	3
Mastitis.....			5	2
Pneumonia.....			25	25
Rhinotracheitis.....			554	15
Rhinotracheitis abortion....			20	2
Rhinotracheitis ocular.....			80	2
Ringworm.....			48	32
Shipping fever.....			6	6
Urolithiasis.....	5		136	88
Vibriosis.....			7	4
Virus diarrhea.....			9	8
Weak calf syndrome.....			400	10
White muscle disease.....			45	6
SHEEP:				
Urolithiasis.....			14	11
SWINE:				
Atrophic rhinitis.....			7	5
Erysipelas.....			3	3
HORSES:				
Distemper.....			29	24
Infectious rhinopneumo- nitis.....			2	2
Influenza.....		1	12	9
Strangles.....		1	7	3
DOGS:				
Distemper.....			124	115
Infectious hepatitis.....		1	4	4
Leptospirosis.....			12	12

Montana Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report - Continued

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1.....	Silver Bow	20.....	Valley	39.....	Fallon
2.....	Cascade	21.....	Toole	40.....	Sweet Grass
3.....	Yellowstone	22.....	Big Horn	41.....	McCone
4.....	Missoula	23.....	Musselshell	42.....	Carter
5.....	Lewis & Clark	24.....	Blaine	43.....	Broadwater
6.....	Gallatin	25.....	Madison	44.....	Wheatland
7.....	Flathead	26.....	Pondera	45.....	Prairie
8.....	Fergus	27.....	Richland	46.....	Granite
9.....	Powder River	28.....	Powell	47.....	Meagher
10.....	Carbon	29.....	Rosebud	48.....	Liberty
11.....	Phillips	30.....	Deer Lodge	49.....	Park
12.....	Hill	31.....	Teton	50.....	Garfield
13.....	Ravalli	32.....	Stillwater	51.....	Jefferson
14.....	Custer	33.....	Treasure	52.....	Wibaux
15.....	Lake	34.....	Sheridan	53.....	Golden Valley
16.....	Dawson	35.....	Sanders	54.....	Mineral
17.....	Roosevelt	36.....	Judith Basin	55.....	Petroleum
18.....	Beaverhead	37.....	Daniels	56.....	Lincoln
19.....	Chouteau	38.....	Glacier		

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May 1975

STATE OF MONTANA

STATE DOCUMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

MAY 15 1975

Animal Health Division

Helena, Montana 59601

INDEXED WITH
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MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - MAY, 1975

NEW APPOINTMENTS - BOARD OF LIVESTOCK

Montana Governor Thomas L. Judge has appointed three new members to the Board of Livestock. These appointees will make a Board membership of seven in accordance with HB 480, which Governor Judge signed into law April 12, 1975.

Mr. Eugene Donaldson of Helena is appointed to represent the swine industry of Montana. He is past president of the Montana Pork Producers Council, Inc., raises swine, beef cattle and grain in the Helena Valley and is serving on the Helena School Board and the Lewis and Clark County Local Government Study commission.

The Board representative of the sheep industry chosen by Governor Judge is Vern Keller of Fishtail. He is past president of the Montana Woolgrowers, delegate to the American Sheep Producers Council and operates a large sheep and cattle ranch.

Mr. Ralph Parker of Fort Shaw, as the dairy and poultry representative, operates a large producer dairy, feedlot and grain farm with two sons. Mr. Parker served as President and Vice Chairman of the Montana Dairymen's Association and is the longest serving member of the Board of Directors of this association.

These three new members join the remaining four Board members that qualify as cattle producers under the new law stipulations. They are Robert Simons, Turner, Chairman, Bob Barthelmess, Miles City, Vice Chairman, Robert L. Deschamps, Jr., Ronan and Fred A. Johnston, Great Falls.

Mr. Tom Evans of Stanford and Mr. Jess Blankenship of Crow Agency retired from the Board of Livestock after their six year terms were completed on the former six member Board.

LABORATORY FEES INITIATED

The Board of Livestock has announced that it has filed an emergency rule with the Secretary of States' Office which will permit its diagnostic laboratory to charge fees for some procedures. The rule becomes effective May 5, 1975 and will apply to tests and procedures used to qualify livestock for show, sale, shipment or artificial insemination purposes. Fees will also be charged on pet animals, but all rabies diagnostic procedures will be done without cost. The fees are being imposed under authority of a law passed in the 1975 session of the legislature. The Board requested this legislation because demands for laboratory services had increased so much that the laboratory was becoming unable to perform its public health and animal diagnostic functions adequately. The fees will be used to provide materials and reagents and train additional staff to meet demands.

It is to be emphasized that the livestock disease diagnostic work, and public health testing done by the laboratory will not come within the fee basis testing. The fees only cover areas relating to the sale and show of animals which are of benefit primarily to the owner of the livestock. He noted that since the laboratory is funded mostly out of special tax levies on livestock, then out-of-state livestock and livestock prepared to meet out-of-state requirements will be charged these fees at reasonable rates related to the cost of running such tests.

BOVINE AND HUMAN BRUCELLOSIS RESURGENCE IN MONTANA

Brucellosis infected herds have achieved a new high in totals since Montana became Certified Bovine Brucellosis Free on March 1973. The total herds now under quarantine include very recent findings in complete area tests on a "task force" basis. The presence of quarantined herds in 21 of Montana's 56 counties results, in part, from increased local surveillance in areas of infection and MCI tracers, better consideration by veterinarians for serology on aborting cows and, discouragingly, the tardiness in which we are able to eliminate the disease from herds where the optimum of test schedules, laboratory tests, and complete herd surveillance is maintained. Unusually long incubation periods have been observed.

Following is the summary of a report given to the Montana Committee of Rural Area Development at Bozeman on May 6, 1975:

"In a discussion of brucellosis in cattle by Dr. G. C. Halver, State Veterinarian and Administrator, Animal Health Division, Department of Livestock, Helena, the committee was alerted to a disease problem of increasing potentiality in Montana and other western states. We are witnessing an emergence of brucellosis more chronic and possibly more virulent than that of a decade ago. In brucellosis eradication, as in the National hog cholera eradication program, we are having to adopt better testing tools and surveillance than were needed in the state wide program of 1954 to 1960 to eliminate the last vestiges of the disease. On July 1, 1971, there were seven brucellosis quarantined herds in Montana, four herds on January 1, 1972, ten on January 1, 1974, thirty-one on January 1, 1975 and fifty-two on May 1, 1975. Areas of Glacier and Missoula counties have been identified for "task force teams" herd tests this spring and early summer to locate infected herds in areas considered to have the greatest wintertime and calving exposure. More complete laboratory test procedures are being applied to the blood samples from herds with suspicious histories of slaughter screen records. The true field strain of brucellosis is being cultured from some vaccinated suspect animals in infected herds. In some cases those animals that are naturally infected are posing serious problems because the disease is masked by the vaccination status and the presence of test titers is construed to be the result of vaccine.

Dr. Halver suggested the Committee consider a representative from USDA, Veterinary Services or the Department of Livestock as a member or liaison if the problem of brucellosis was to be used for development of an information program for Montana producers."

Of further significance in the history of brucellosis in Montana is the accumulated total of 5 cases of diagnosed human brucellosis in the short period since July 1, 1974. Some of this increase is attributable to a disease alert in western Montana associated with public health diagnostic acuity. Two of these cases are associated with consumption of unpasteurized milk, a present day trend related to the economic impact on the family budget. More and more milk consumers are using unlicensed milk supplies that answer no regulatory provisions for public health safeguard. There has been a marked increase in milk "bootleggers" and roadside signs "Milk For Dogs and Cats."

We are dutifully concerned for receiving these bad signals in the long term effort to control and eradicate this highly infectious zoonosis.

BRUCELLOSIS AREA TEST - MISSOULA COUNTY

An area wide brucellosis test is presently being conducted in the Frenchtown and Potomac areas of Missoula. The need for such testing was dictated because of the epidemiologic data derived from the five quarantined infected herds as of March 6, 1975 and the presence of one human case of brucellosis in a herd owner. These data revealed the risk of secondary spread to other herds to be quite high as the result of previous contact history and ideal environmental conditions enhancing the spread during the last trimester of pregnancy.

As of May 3, 64 herds comprising 4,625 head of eligible cattle have been tested. The results of the area test are: 42 herds, negative; 14 herds with reactors and 8 herds with suspects. Of the 14 infected herds, 5 were previously known and 9 were detected. It is of considerable significance and concern that five of the nine herds were classified as reactor because of low-grade titers detected on more than one of the four serologic tests for brucellosis in 2 and 3 year old vaccinated cows. A history of over-age vaccination exists in all five herds. Recent experience has demonstrated that these low-grade titers in vaccinated animals may on occasion mask field strain Brucella abortus biotype I infection. For example, in two of five herds recently quarantined because of these low-grade titers, biotype I was isolated from tissues collected at slaughter. In the three herds where the organism was not isolated the herds were retested 30 days later and released from quarantine.

There is urgency to complete the area tests in Missoula County, since many owners summer their cattle in grazing associations where numerous herds commingle. As in the past, the Departmental policy of permitting only cow-calf pairs from infected herds in which the dam is seronegative into the association pastures is being followed. This is necessary to minimize transmission of the infection to cattle that are free of the disease.

INCREASED INCIDENCE OF SKUNK RABIES IN MONTANA

In April, 31 of 81 skunks (38 percent) tested at the Bozeman laboratory were positive for rabies. Positive skunks were reported from 12 Montana counties, those being: Blaine, Chouteau, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, Liberty, Powder

River, Phillips, Richland, Roosevelt and Sheridan. The endemic region of skunk rabies in Montana was extended by the detection of positive cases in Chouteau and Liberty counties. This brings the total number of Montana counties to 22 that are endemic for skunk rabies. Immediately following the diagnosis in skunks, the Administrator of the Animal Health Division, Department of Livestock, placed a Rabies Quarantine on all dogs in Liberty County (April 9) and Choteau County (April 29). The quarantine action applies to dogs only. Requirements are rabies vaccination of owned dogs and provisions for stray animal impoundment and animal bite surveillance.

To date, 40 skunks and 1 cat have been diagnosed as positive for rabies in 1975. These cases constitute the highest number of rabies cases ever reported in Montana. The previous high was in 1973 when 40 skunks were found to be rabies positive. Much of this sharp increase can be attributed to the cooperative efforts of county governments and the Department of Livestock to provide Rabies Control Agents for each affected county. These individuals are trained and licensed to use strychnine alkaloid treated eggs on selected skunk populations to check the spread of infection. It can be anticipated that additional cases will be reported since many of the skunks collected in the control program are being forwarded to the laboratory for rabies examination.

The positive cat in Sanders County was reported in last month's letter. The surveillance of the skunk population in that county through the use of strychnine egg baits resulted in the submission of 20 skunks to the USPHS Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton. Dr. Fredrick Bell has reported that 15 of the 20 skunks are negative. The results are pending for the remaining five skunks. Should these be reported as negative, the source of rabies for the cat could be assumed to be of bat origin as previously speculated.

CHARLES E. STINEBURG 1881-1975

Dr. C. E. Stineburg, D.V.S., Chinook, Montana died February 9, 1975 at his residence. He was a graduate of Grand Rapids Veterinary College, 1905.

Dr. Stineburg was awarded Montana Veterinary License #14 in 1913 and had served the livestock industry and his community since that time.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR MARCH, 1975

As was expected, March proved to be our busiest month of the busy season. We processed a total of 707 accessions. The breakdown by species is as follows:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
BOVINE	541
EQUINE	30
PORCINE	20
OVINE	16
FELINE	21
CANINE	32
AVIAN	5
WILDLIFE	25
OTHER	<u>7</u>
TOTAL	707

Again cattle accessions dominate the work of the laboratory. Of the 541 bovine accessions processed, a diagnosis was made on 346 cases. Unfortunately, 172 cases were reported out as undetermined, due to a lack of complete availability of specimens needed for a diagnosis. In most all cases these involved the lack of paired serum samples. One hundred fourteen accessions involved abortions. Forty-six cases were neonatal diarrhea, most involving colibacillosis. Fourteen salmonella isolations were made in March.

A large number of necropsies were done in March on "weak calves." It is interesting to note that in 147 cases, either no lesions at all were noted, or no diagnostic lesions were noted. This appears to support the feeling of some that "weak calves" seldom show any lesions when examined histopathologically. In the serology section, paired serum samples revealed 72 cases of BVD, 69 cases of IBR, and 31 cases of PI3.

Dog poisoners were active, as they usually are in the spring. We processed five positive strychnine cases involving dog deaths.

During March we processed nine accessions involving human exposure to rabies. We found one positive feline. Thirty-one non-human exposure cases were processed for rabies, the bulk of these being skunks under the surveillance program.

As you are aware, we are adopting the laboratory fee schedule as of Monday, May 5th. Charges will be made on those non-disease control accessions logged in May 5 and thereafter. If you have questions, call the laboratory. This laboratory fee schedule has been sent to all veterinarians in Montana.

We are insisting that histopathology will be done only on those tissues submitted in formalin. HISTOPATH SPECIMENS NOT SUBMITTED IN FORMALIN WILL NOT BE PROCESSED!

We will report out EIA results only on a federal EIA form. If you do not submit the federal EIA form (VS Form 10-11) with your serum specimen, we will withhold the results until we have the proper completed form in our possession. Please cooperate; forms are available from the Helena office.

SEROLOGY REPORT

Page 6

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF Test.....	Cattle....	28	1,825	21	1,874
Bluetongue CA Test.....	Cattle....		1,788	11	1,799
Brucella abortus agglutination.....	Cattle....	216	14,188	210	14,614
" " " ..(Card - Field & Market).	"		445		445
" " " ..(Seminal plasma).....	"		14		14
" " " ..(Card - Field & Market).	Goat.....		7		7
" " " ..(Card - Field & Market).	Horse.....		3		3
" " " ..(Card - Field & Market).	Swine.....		2	1	3
" " " ..(Card - Field & Market).	"		32	1	33
" " " ..(Card - Diag. Lab.).....	"		30		30
Brucellosis Ring Test.....	Milk.....		1		1
*Equine Infectious Anemia (Coggins Test).....	Horse.....	3	286		289
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS.....		247	18,621	244	19,112

* Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

<u>SPECIE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Bat	1
Cat	4
Cattle	24
Coyote	1
Dog	2
Duck	2
Fetus:	
Bovine	17
Ovine	1
Hawk	1
Magpie	1
Mouse	1
Muskrat	1
Quail	1
Rabbit	1
Sheep	7
Skunk	6
Swine	14
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	85

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT

MARCH, 1975

95 Veterinarians Reporting..... 37 Counties Reporting..... 38 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	
CATTLE:															
Abortion.....			14												
Abscess.....			3												
Actinobacillosis.....	1	3	69					3				3			
Anaplasmosis.....			3												
Arthritis.....			12												
Bacillary hemoglobinuria				4										2	
Black Leg.....														2	
Cancer Eye.....	1	4	11				2					12			
Clostridium Perfringens.												3			
Coccidiosis.....			15		4			1				183		1	
Conjunctivitis.....			24												
Diphtheria.....														3	
Enteritis.....															
Foot-rot.....												3			
Grass tetany.....														2	
Helminthiasis.....							16					183			
Leptospirosis.....						2	2	1						1	
Listeriosis.....				1											
Malignant edema.....															
Mastitis.....			8												
Pediculosis.....															
Pneumonia.....			2												
Respiratory Disease....							5					15		1	
Rhinotracheitis.....														1	
Ringworm.....			40												
Urolithiasis.....			3	2			2	9	5	2		1			
Vibriosis.....															
Virus diarrhea.....				9						1					
Weak calf syndrome.....								500							
White muscle disease...			2				40								
SHEEP:															
Vibriosis.....											5				
SWINE:															
Atrophic rhinitis.....			1												
Erysipelas.....						2									
HORSES:															
Fistulous Withers.....															
Infectious Rhino-															
pneumonitis..				30	3										
Influenza.....				2										1	
Strangles.....							1		1				2		
DOGS:															
Distemper.....	7	17	13	16	4	13	3				1		10	1	
Infectious hepatitis....	1			2	1										
Leptospirosis.....		1		3									12		

95 Veterinarians Reporting..... 37 Counties Reporting..... 38 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES:CATTLE:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES															
	16	17	19	20	21	22	24	25	28	29	30	32	33	36		
Abortion.....																
Abscess.....																
Actinobacillosis.....	4															
Anaplasmosis.....																
Arthritis.....																
Bacillary hemoglobinuria								1								
Black leg.....																
Cancer eye.....	9				1											
Clostridium perfringens.																
Coccidiosis.....									30							
Conjunctivitis.....																
Diphtheria.....																
Enteritis.....	200															
Foot-rot.....																
Grass tetany.....																
Helminthiasis.....							3			6		600				
Leptospirosis.....																
Listeriosis.....	1															
Malignant edema.....																
Mastitis.....																
Pediculosis.....																
Pneumonia.....																
Respiratory disease....				15							1					
Rhinotracheitis.....						20		3								
Ringworm.....																
Urolithiasis.....	5						2	2						3		
Vibriosis.....	1															
Virus diarrhea.....						2		1			1					
Weak calf syndrome....																
White muscle disease...																

SHEEP:

Vibriosis.....

SWINE:

Atrophic rhinitis.....

Erysipelas.....

HORSES:

Fistulous withers.....

Infectious rhino-
pneumonitis..

Influenza.....

Strangles.....

DOGS:

Distemper.....

Infectious hepatitis...

Leptospirosis.....

95 Veterinarians Reporting..... 37 Counties Reporting..... 38 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

CATTLE:

Abortion.....
Abscess.....
Actinobacillosis.....
Anaplasmosis.....
Arthritis.....
Bacillary hemoglobinuria..
Black leg.....
Cancer eye.....
Clostridium perfringens...
Coccidiosis.....
Conjunctivitis.....
Diphtheria.....
Enteritis.....
Foot-rot.....
Grass tetany.....
Helminthiasis.....
Leptospirosis.....
Listeriosis.....
Malignant edema.....
Mastitis.....
Pediculosis.....
Pneumonia.....
Respiratory disease.....
Rhinotracheitis.....
Ringworm.....
Urolithiasis.....
Vibriosis.....
Virus diarrhea.....
Weak calf syndrome.....
White muscle disease.....

SHEEP:

Vibriosis.....

SWINE:

Atrophic rhinitis.....
Erysipelas.....

HORSES:

Fistulous withers.....
Infectious rhino-
pneumonitis.....
Influenza.....
Strangles.....

DOGS:

Distemper.....
Infectious hepatitis.....
Leptospirosis.....

INDEX OF COUNTIES										TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
38	40	41	42	43	47	49	50	56			
										14	1
										3	2
										83	53
										3	1
										12	8
						1				8	7
										2	2
						4				44	36
										3	1
10					1			3		248	13
										24	16
										3	3
										200	100
										3	3
										2	2
	600									1,408	11
										6	4
										2	2
			3							3	3
										8	4
		2								2	2
										2	1
					2					39	23
										224	4
										40	26
	1	4				3	2	2		48	40
						2				3	2
				1			3			18	8
										500	17
										42	5
										5	1
										1	1
										2	1
			1							1	1
										33	32
								1		4	4
						6		1		12	6
	2				1			1		109	108
										4	3
							1			17	17
TOTAL.....										3,185	574

Montana Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report - Continued

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1.....	Silver Bow	20.....	Valley	39.....	Fallon
2.....	Cascade	21.....	Toole	40.....	Sweet Grass
3.....	Yellowstone	22.....	Big Horn	41.....	McCone
4.....	Missoula	23.....	Musselshell	42.....	Carter
5.....	Lewis & Clark	24.....	Blaine	43.....	Broadwater
6.....	Gallatin	25.....	Madison	44.....	Wheatland
7.....	Flathead	26.....	Pondera	45.....	Prairie
8.....	Fergus	27.....	Richland	46.....	Granite
9.....	Powder River	28.....	Powell	47.....	Meagher
10.....	Carbon	29.....	Rosebud	48.....	Liberty
11.....	Phillips	30.....	Deer Lodge	49.....	Park
12.....	Hill	31.....	Teton	50.....	Garfield
13.....	Ravalli	32.....	Stillwater	51.....	Jefferson
14.....	Custer	33.....	Treasure	52.....	Wibaux
15.....	Lake	34.....	Sheridan	53.....	Golden Valley
16.....	Dawson	35.....	Sanders	54.....	Mineral
17.....	Roosevelt	36.....	Judith Basin	55.....	Petroleum
18.....	Beaverhead	37.....	Daniels	56.....	Lincoln
19.....	Chouteau	38.....	Glacier		



~~1975~~ ~~Jun~~ Jun

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

SHELVED WITH
PERIODICALS

JUN 19 1975

STATE DOCUMENTS

MONTHLY LETTER

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STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - APRIL, 1975

SKUNK RABIES AND THE SALE OF RABIES VACCINE

Skunk rabies cases have reached a high point in the 11 year history of that disease in Montana. There have been 79 skunks, 2 cats, 2 calves and 2 raccoons found positive in this calendar year.

Much more attention has been given to the submission of skunk heads where the local county control participants have been working and this has inflated positives by increasing the total submissions. For example, in Richland County, where the skunk population is considered to be high, monitoring the population for rabies through the control program, has been revealing. In May, 34 skunks were submitted, 19 of which were FA positive; 1 raccoon, 1 cat and 1 bovine were singly submitted and found positive.

Seven Montanans have had to receive the anti-rabies treatment for exposure to a positive animal.

Sale of Rabies Vaccine - It has been determined that sale of rabies vaccine is being made from some pharmacies, veterinary clinics and livestock supply outlets in Montana.

Most of the rabies vaccines now on the market contain living virus, are capable of stimulating immunity of one to three years duration, are limited in use to certain animal species, are capable of causing rabies if mistakenly used in other animals, and are subject to deterioration if not properly handled.

The use of rabies vaccine in the dog and cat is encouraged in Montana for the specific purpose of protecting humans against rabies which could originate from the skunk, be harboured by the family dog or cat and thusly become a most serious disease threat to the family or neighbors or community.

Because officials in towns, counties and the state are caused to make judgement on serious bites or attacks on humans from dogs or cats, it is imperative that where the history of that biting animal includes vaccination, then that vaccination must have been accountable and done in a proper manner. Without such affirmation, the animal and the victim are without course, in the officials judgement, but to be subjected to the most cautious treatment and quarantine procedures applicable.

Rabies vaccines must be administrated by veterinarians. They are well versed in the proper storage and administration of the product, the need to avoid chemical sterilization of syringes and vaccination sites, and the appropriate vaccine to be used on certain aged animals or species. They know full well the hazards involved in accidental vaccination injections into the human. Beyond these ordinary cautions in using rabies vaccine, the record or certificate of proper rabies vaccination is extremely important. If a human is a victim of an animal bite, such a record is necessary in the fearful consequences as it may relate to that humans health, the animals health or the liable results of an attacking family pet.

In good conscience, for all involved, rabies vaccine cannot be sold to the user and should not be thus merchandised in the State of Montana.

MVMA 65TH ANNUAL MEETING

The program for the Annual Meeting of the Montana Veterinary Medical Association June 26, 27 and 28, 1975 at the Outlaw Inn at Kalispell has been received. The participants and subjects leave little doubt that this will be one of the Associations very best meetings and deserves the attendance of all Montana Veterinarians.

The business session and committee reports at the Saturday session should prove equally interesting and informative. Since the annual meeting last year there has been legislation of importance to the Association and to this Department.

Preliminary to MVMA business sessions will be a meeting of the MVMA Laboratory Committee at 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, June 25th in the Vigilante Room of the Outlaw Inn. This committee will be reviewing the recently imposed Diagnostic Laboratory Fee schedule and the Montana Classification & Pay law as it pertains to wages of all veterinarians involved in state work. The Veterinary Technicians committee is meeting Thursday morning at 6:30 a.m., June 26th for breakfast and will be considering recommendations to the Board of Veterinarians on Continuing Education, use of Veterinary Technicians, and other matters related to the amended Montana Practice Act. Both meetings will be open to MVMA membership.

Dr. Paul Holcomb as president, the Executive Board and the planning committees are to be complemented on their program material, the facilities chosen and the total convention arrangement.

PROPOSED APPLICATION OF COGGINS TEST TO HERD ERADICATION OF EIA

In early May a Madison County rancher was contacted on the matter of Equine Infectious Anemia which was known to exist in his herd of 40 head of horses. This herd has experienced clinical EIA of moderate proportions for over one year. In an effort to control this disease in this herd a total of 21 Coggins positive horses were euthanized or removed to slaughter. The effort was made to test each horse twice before January 1975. Only Coggins negative horses were added to the herd. The owner became discouraged when seven Coggins positive horses were found between January and late April of this year. It is ordinarily accepted that non-vector transmission from horse to horse, if not extremely difficult to accomplish, at least does not readily occur. The management of this horse herd in terms of animal density and practices seems less likely to be subject to nonvector transmission than the usual. It was concluded that variation in incubation was responsible for the apparent inability to rid this herd of EIA Coggins reactors.

It was proposed that a herd test schedule of all horses be made at 6-8 week intervals. When negative tests resulted the interval would be extended to six months, thence to one year.

It has been suspected for sometime that this area of Montana is endemic EIA. It has recently been learned that at least one herd of horses which winters adjacent to the herd just described has had EIA positive horses. Coggins positive horses are subject to quarantine provisions and hot brand identification.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR APRIL, 1975

A total of 684 accessions were processed for the month of April. The breakdown by species is as follows:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Bovine.....	486
Equine.....	22
Porcine.....	16
Ovine.....	12
Feline.....	20
Canine.....	42
Avian.....	4
Wildlife.....	70
Other.....	12
 TOTAL.....	 684

Of the 486 bovine accessions, a diagnosis was made on 323 (66%), one specimen was unsuitable, 9 were not diagnosed, and 144 were undetermined. Forty-one abortions were seen in April. Causes of abortions were determined to be BVD, IBR, Leptospirosis, Vibriosis, and Brucellosis. The bulk of the abortions (28) went undiagnosed as to cause.

As is usual this time of year, colibacillosis, pneumonia, and salmonellosis took their toll. Ninety cases of BVD were diagnosed on paired sera along with seventy cases of IBR. Twenty-eight cases of PI3 were diagnosed on paired sera. L. pomona was diagnosed in 24 cases, showing titers of 1:100 or greater. Fifteen cases of L. hardjo were diagnosed.

Nine cases were handled during the month involving rabies suspects with human exposure. Fortunately, all nine were negative.

Eighty-nine rabies accessions were processed in which no human exposure existed. Seventy-three of these involved wildlife, mostly skunks. Of the 89 specimens submitted, 30 were found to be positive. In some areas, from the skunk heads we have seen, it appears the incidence of rabies in skunks approaches 75%.

The laboratory has had a number of inquiries and misunderstandings regarding the fee schedule. Some problems involve interpretation of the wording of the fee schedule. The Montana Veterinary Medical Association Laboratory Committee will meet during the summer meeting in Kalispell to discuss problems concerning the fee schedule.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIES	NUMBER
Cat	3
Cattle	32
Chicken	11
Coyote	1
Deer	2
Dog	4
Fetus:	
Bovine	5
Gopher	1
Horse	3
Magpie	2
Mice (white)	2
Mink	1
Mouse (field)	1
Rabbit	2
Sheep	5
Skunk	30
Swine	2
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED	107

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF Test.....	Cattle.....		627	3	630
Bluetongue CA Test.....	Cattle.....		529	1	530
Brucella abortus agglutination.....	Cattle.....	196	16,334	303	16,833
" " " ..(Card - Field & Market..	Cattle.....		555		555
" " " ..(Seminal plasma).....	"		8		8
" " "	Horse.....		1	1	2
" " " ..(Card - Diag. Lab.).....	Swine.....		55		55
" " " ..(Card - Field & Market)..	"		54		54
Brucellosis Ring Test.....	Cream.....		131		131
" " "	Milk.....		2		2
*Equine Infectious Anemia (Coggins Test).....	Horse.....	2	364		366
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS.....		198	18,660	308	19,166

April, 1975

38 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

CATTLE:

Abortion.....
Actinobacillosis.....
Arthritis.....
Bacillary hemoglobinuria.....
Blackleg.....
Cancer eye.....
Coccidiosis.....
Emphysema.....
Enteritis.....
Enterotoxemia.....
Helmintiasis.....
Infectious keratitis..
Ketosis.....
Leptospirosis.....
Mastitis.....
Metritis.....
Pneumonia.....
Pulmonary emphysema..
Rhinotracheitis.....
Ringworm.....
Shipping fever.....
Urolithiasis.....
Vibriosis.....
Virus diarrhea.....
Virus wars.....

SHEEP:

Enterotoxemia.....
Reo.....
Urolithiasis.....
Vibriosis.....

SWINE:

Atrophic rhinitis.....
Erysipelas.....

HORSES :

Azoturia.....
Distemper.....
Encephalomyelitis....
Infectious rhino-
 pneumonitis...
Influenza.....
Leptospirosis.....
Pediculosis.....
Strangles.....

DOGS :

Distemper.....
Infectious bronchitis..
Infectious hepatitis..
Leptospirosis.....

POULTRY:

Histomoniasis
Tuberculosis

[illegible]

63 Veterinarians Reporting..... 26 Counties Reporting..... 38 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES										
	24	27	28	30	37	39	41	47	50	54	56
CATTLE:											
Abortion.....					5						
Actinobacillosis.....		1				2					
Arthritis.....											
Bacillary hemoglobinuria.....											
Blackleg.....			1								
Cancer eye.....		1				1					
Coccidiosis.....			45				2				
Emphysema.....								15			
Enteritis.....											
Enterotoxemia.....											
Helminthiasis.....						2					
Infectious keratitis.....								20			
Ketosis.....							2				
Leptospirosis.....											
Mastitis.....											
Metritis.....											
Pneumonia.....											
Pulmonary emphysema.....							1				
Rhinotracheitis.....						4					
Ringworm.....											
Shipping fever.....	40				10						
Urolithiasis.....	2		9		2	4					
Vibriosis.....					1						
Virus diarrhea.....					2	4	2	2	5		
Virus warts.....											
SHEEP:											
Enterotoxemia.....							2				
Reo.....							8				
Urolithiasis.....											
Vibriosis.....						1					
SWINE:											
Atrophic rhinitis.....											
Erysipelas.....					1						
HORSES:											
Azoturia.....								1			
Distemper.....											
Encephalomyelitis.....											
Infectious rhinopneumonitis...											
Influenza.....						4					
Leptospirosis.....											
Pediculosis.....					2						
Strangles.....											
DOGS:											
Distemper.....	1	1	13	7				8	3	1	1
Infectious bronchitis.....								6			
Infectious hepatitis.....											
Leptospirosis.....		3									
POULTRY:											
Histomoniasis.....											
Tuberculosis.....							1				

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
<u>CATTLE:</u>		
Abortion.....	5	4
Actinobacillosis.....	68	45
Arthritis.....	5	2
Bacillary hemoglobinuria.....	15	14
Blackleg.....	2	2
Cancer eye.....	70	44
Coccidiosis.....	53	10
Emphysema.....	1	1
Enteritis.....	15	10
Enterotoxemia.....	2	1
Helminthiasis.....	281	11
Infectious keratitis.....	20	1
Ketosis.....	2	2
Leptospirosis.....	6	4
Mastitis.....	9	4
Metritis.....	2	1
Pneumonia.....	1	1
Pulmonary emphysema.....	1	1
Rhinotracheitis.....	7	5
Ringworm.....	69	46
Shipping fever.....	62	15
Urolithiasis.....	34	26
Vibriosis.....	1	1
Virus diarrhea.....	38	21
Virus warts.....	2	1
<u>SHEEP:</u>		
Enterotoxemia.....	31	12
Reo.....	8	1
Urolithiasis.....	1	1
Vibriosis.....	1	1
<u>SWINE:</u>		
Atrophic rhinitis.....	1	1
Erysipelas.....	4	2
<u>HORSES:</u>		
Azoturia.....	1	1
Distemper.....	0	0
Encephalomyelitis.....	0	0
Infectious rhinopneumonitis....	33	33
Influenza.....	32	31
Leptospirosis.....	0	0
Pediculosis.....	2	2
Strangles.....	9	8
<u>DOGS:</u>		
Distemper.....	90	83
Infectious bronchitis.....	6	6
Infectious hepatitis.....	4	4
Leptospirosis.....	3	3
<u>POULTRY:</u>		
Histomoniasis.....	1	1
Tuberculosis.....	1	1
<u>TOTAL CASES AND HERDS.....</u>	<u>999</u>	<u>464</u>

Montana Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report - Continued

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1.....	Silver Bow	20.....	Valley	39.....	Fallon
2.....	Cascade	21.....	Toole	40.....	Sweet Grass
3.....	Yellowstone	22.....	Big Horn	41.....	McCone
4.....	Missoula	23.....	Musselshell	42.....	Carter
5.....	Lewis & Clark	24.....	Blaine	43.....	Broadwater
6.....	Gallatin	25.....	Madison	44.....	Wheatland
7.....	Flathead	26.....	Pondera	45.....	Prairie
8.....	Fergus	27.....	Richland	46.....	Granite
9.....	Powder River	28.....	Powell	47.....	Meagher
10.....	Carbon	29.....	Rosebud	48.....	Liberty
11.....	Phillips	30.....	Deer Lodge	49.....	Park
12.....	Hill	31.....	Teton	50.....	Garfield
13.....	Ravalli	32.....	Stillwater	51.....	Jefferson
14.....	Custer	33.....	Treasure	52.....	Wibaux
15.....	Lake	34.....	Sheridan	53.....	Golden Valley
16.....	Dawson	35.....	Sanders	54.....	Mineral
17.....	Roosevelt	36.....	Judith Basin	55.....	Petroleum
18.....	Beaverhead	37.....	Daniels	56.....	Lincoln
19.....	Chouteau	38.....	Glacier		



EAR TAGS - READ this!

1. Official vaccination eartags, yellow and numbered, will be available this fall for use with the tattoo for identification of Official Brucellosis Vaccinated heifers. They can be ordered from the Helena Office at no charge. These tags should enhance the bidding on vaccinated heifers or cows, where there is demand, as they are readily distinguishable with this identity.
2. Official identification eartags are available from the Helena office at no cost. They should be used on test of any cattle being shipped in interstate or international trade. Cows and bulls 2 years of age and over must be identified with official identification tags or with backtags to be eligible under federal interstate regulations (Part 71.18) to move from a market to any destination in another state; private ear tags or pregnancy tags are not acceptable for identification and if used on a health certificate, it will involve the veterinarian in the violation.
3. Retagging of cattle with official identification tags is both sought and discouraged. If the cow or bull under test or being prepared for interstate shipment is carrying an official tag of a state or federal issue, that tag must be recorded as the identification; it carries a historical record. If the animal is carrying an owner tag or a pregnancy tag it has to be duplicated with an official tag; no dependable records of distribution and use are kept on such tags. Tattoos are always acceptable when associated with registration of the animal.

COMMENTS - LABORATORY DIAGNOSTIC FEES AND NEW SEROLOGY CHART

In the first month of application of the Diagnostic Laboratory Fees, it was found that words and phrases can have numerous interpretations. It was intended that the large animal accession fee of \$4.00 would be applied to the test chart (charts for multiple serology) for that owner each time samples were submitted for serology on one or many animals on that day. In addition that owner would be charged a per sample fee for the serology, culture etc. If a second set of samples and charts are received later, the total charge will be repeated. He would not be charged the accession fee for the brucellosis charts plus the anaplasmosis charts as a double "paper charge".

"Non Resident" fees will be applied to those horses or cattle not resident to Montana. Taxes are being levied on Montana animals and are supporting a large portion of our laboratory costs but this is not true of transient, imported or touring animals or those in transit being prepared for furtherance.

New Serology Report

A new serology form has been printed for use in submitting blood samples to our Diagnostic Laboratory that will suffice for any and all serology. This new form when properly completed by the veterinarian, will eliminate a great amount of duplicate work by the veterinarian and by our laboratory. For be-



ing so well planned and researched, we are certain it will be accepted as one of the best in use.

Copies of the cover sheet (Form SV-2A) on which all pertinent information is placed and with spaces for 5 animal entries and the continuation report (Form SV-2B) with limited heading and 25 entry lines, will be discussed June 28, 1975 at Kalispell and will have been mailed out for use beginning July 1, 1975.

VEE VACCINATION

TEXAS requires vaccination for VEE prior to entry (time is not stipulated).

CALIFORNIA has modified its VEE vaccination requirement and vaccination for VEE will not be mandatory for movement of equine into that state, effective May 25, 1975.

CURRENT EQUINE INTERSTATE HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

STATE	PRIOR PERMIT REQUIRED	OFFICIAL HEALTH CERT.	VEE VACC.	NEGATIVE EIA TEST	MIN. TEST AGE	DURATION OF TEST
Alabama		X				
Alaska		X		X	0	
Arizona		X		X	0	6 mo.
Arkansas		X		X		6 mo.
California						
Colorado		X				
Connecticut		X	X			
Delaware		X		X		12 mo.
Florida		X	X	X	0	6 mo.
Georgia		X		X	**	1 mo.
Hawaii ****		X		X	Weaning	3 mo.
Idaho		X				
Illinois		X		X	12 mo.	12 mo.
Indiana		X				
Iowa		X				



STATE	PRIOR PERMIT REQUIRED	OFFICIAL HEALTH CERT.	VEE VACC.	NEGATIVE EIA TEST	MIN. TEST AGE	DURATION OF TEST
Kansas		X				
Kentucky		X		X	0	6 mo.
Louisiana			X	X	0	6 mo.
Maine		X*		X		6 mo.
Maryland		X				12 mo.
Massachusetts		X		X	0	6 mo.
Michigan		X		X		6 mo.
Minnesota		X		X	Weaning	6 mo.
Mississippi		X		X	Weaning	6 mo.
Missouri		X		X		6 mo.
Montana		X				
Nebraska		X				
Nevada						
New Hampshire		X				
New Jersey		X		X	0	6 mo.
New Mexico		X				
New York		X		X	6 mo.	12 mo.
North Carolina		X		X	0	6 mo.
North Dakota		X				
Ohio		X		X	12 mo.	6 mo.
Oklahoma		X				
Oregon	X	X		X	6 mo.	6 mo.
Pennsylvania		X		X		12 mo.
Rhode Island		X				
South Carolina		X		X	0	6 mo.
South Dakota		X				



STATE	PRIOR PERMIT REQUIRED	OFFICIAL HEALTH CERT.	VEE VACC.	NEGATIVE EIA TEST	MIN. TEST AGE	DURATION OF TEST
Tennessee		X		X		6 mo.
Texas		X	X	X	0	6 mo.
Utah		X				
Vermont	X	X		X		
Virginia		X		X		
Washington		X		X	6 mo.	6 mo.
West Virginia		X		X	0	6 mo.
Wisconsin		X				
Wyoming		X				
Canada		X		X	5 mo.	6 mo.
Puerto Rico *****				X	0	6 mo.

* Applies to horses destined for race tracks.

** 30 days beyond weaning.

*** Name of laboratory and accession number.

**** Two doses Eastern and Western Encephalomyelitis vaccine required 7 to 14 days apart, with second dose within 15 days of shipment. All horses to be sprayed or sponged with malathion within 7 days of shipment. EIA tests to be performed 30 to 60 days before shipment. Horses will be retested between 30 to 60 days after arrival.

***** Eastern and Western Encephalomyelitis required within 6 months prior to shipment.



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JULY 1975

STATE DOCUMENTS

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STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

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MONTHLY LETTER

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AND
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STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - JULY, 1975

BRUCellosis MAKING SERIOUS INCREASE IN CATTLE HERDS

The Department of Livestock fiscal year closed with the greatest number of brucellosis quarantined herds in Montana since early in 1962. The 61 quarantined herds on this July 1, 1975 date is an alarming index of brucellosis resurgence in Montana when compared to the 10 known infected herds on July 1, 1974.

In that years time, a total of 76 herds have been under brucellosis quarantine. Two of the ten herds, both exposed by out-of-state additions, remained under quarantine the full year, one of which is a dairy herd in its 25th month of testing. The eight other herds on record a year ago were under quarantine for an average of 11½ months.

In the past 12 months, in accumulating 66 new herds, vaccinal titers were responsible for quarantine action in six herds. Classing moderate-titred animals as reactors, to accomplish slaughter and collection of diagnostic tissues, has become necessary. Negative cultural results and subsequent negative herd retests provide basis for earlier quarantine releases of such herds.

Long incubators, vaccinally-masked infected carriers and inconclusive suspects are three types of risk cases of brucellosis now being encountered. These problem animals signal need for control measures not previously employed and some of which would have been reflected to as "over-kill" in disease control until recently.

Following is a review of eleven animals, some of which are officially vaccinated, with a constant negative test pattern through several 30-day retests. The cows are in reactor herds but the bull is a member of a herd in which no reactors were disclosed. These animals developed low range titers on one or more of the 4 diagnostic tests used, were slaughtered and tissues collected from which Brucella abortus type I was cultured:

	<u>PLATE</u>	<u>CARD</u>	<u>R.S.T</u>	<u>RIVANOL</u>
Cow	Positive:100	Positive	4 minutes	Negative
Cow	Incomplete:100	+	4 minutes	Negative
Cow	Incomplete:50	+	4 minutes	Negative
Cow	Incomplete:50	Negative	4 minutes	Negative
Cow	Incomplete:50	+	Negative	Negative
Cow	Positive:50	+	4 minutes	Positive:50
Cow	Negative	Positive	4 minutes	Positive:50

	<u>PLATE</u>	<u>CARD</u>	<u>R.S.T.</u>	<u>RIVANOL</u>
Cow	Negative	Positive	4 minutes	Positive:25
Cow	Negative	+	8 minutes	Negative
Cow	Negative	+	4 minutes	Positive:25
Bull	Incomplete:50	+	8 minutes	Negative

The Animal Health Division of the Department of Livestock is now in the process of making in-depth appraisals of its present rules as they apply to brucellosis diseased herds and animals, new measures for surveillance testing, more stringent import test requirements, lowered age for official brucellosis vaccination and improved news media alert to the public on the problem the producer may be facing in this resurgence of the brucellosis. Within the next 90-days there will be announced new state and national program proposals for brucellosis for Montana is not alone in this dilemma.

CHANGE IN MARKETING OF RABIES VACCINE

In the April 1975 publication of the CDC Veterinary Public Health Notes the following article appeared:

"In April 1975 the marketing division of Philips Roxane, Inc., announced a decision to discontinue the domestic distribution of Rabi-Jec, a modified live virus rabies vaccine grown in canine kidney cell culture, through its Anchor Laboratory Division. Rabi-Jec vaccine has been distributed in a kit including a needle and syringe and a vaccination certificate for use by the public. Legal restrictions on the distribution of rabies vaccine to the general public in many states and the objections of public health authorities in several states and at CDC were factors that influenced Philips Roxane to change its policy.

CDC has stressed the importance of professional handling and administration of rabies vaccine to assure that the vaccine is maintained in good condition, is correctly injected in appropriate animals, and that accurate, complete records are kept. Philips Roxane is to be commended for its responsible, voluntary action.

The equivalent vaccine product will continue in production and distribution to veterinarians under the label Neurogen, marketed by Bio-Ceptic Laboratory, a subsidiary of Philips Roxane."

CORRECTION - DATE OF LAST MONTHLY LETTER

Your monthly letter of last month was dated April, 1975. This date was incorrect, it should have been June 1975. If you will change that date, your set will be complete for the fiscal year. Please accept my apology for this error.

Jeannie
JEANIE GREENFIELD
Secretary To Administrator

EQUINE ENCEPHALITIDES SEASON

The Montana weather pattern of unusual precipitation this spring and early summer makes the probability of a severe mosquito year very real. Such conditions could enhance a major problem of encephalitides in horses. It was 1966 that over 300 cases of Equine Encephalitis were reported; since that year less than 100 have been annually occurring.

With the increasing population of fine horses in Montana, it is important to encourage vaccination of all horses against at least the Western strain. Quite certainly there is a large population of susceptible horses in Montana. Except for the VEE problem in Texas in 1971 there has been little incentive to maintain vaccination of horses against the encephalitides.

Surveillance on "sleeper" cases should again be pursued this year. Suspected cases of WEE, EEE, and VEE should be reported by telephone collect to the Department of Livestock office in Helena. At the present time emphasis will be placed on HI and SN serology for Western and Eastern. By collecting two acute-stage 10 ml samples, one can be immediately forwarded to the laboratory and the other sent to the laboratory with a convalescent 10 ml sample collected 2-3 weeks later, if the animal survives. These should be sent to the Diagnostic Laboratory on the Form SV-43 for furtherance to the laboratory of choice for the serology. Histopathology and virus isolation work can be done on selected cases and will be accommodated if urgency or conditions demand.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR MAY, 1975

Total accessions for May, 1975, were 626--double the number handled in May of 1974. The breakdown is as follows:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Bovine.....	278
Equine.....	47
Porcine.....	8
Ovine.....	10
Feline.....	18
Canine.....	50
Avian.....	13
Wildlife.....	190
Other.....	12
 TOTAL.....	 626

As you can see, we are doing a lot of rabies work in wildlife in cooperation with the Brands-Enforcement Division of the Department of Livestock. Numbers are important in their rabies surveillance program, so we are seeing lots of skunks. It is hopeful that information will be obtained that has never been available before in such numbers.

Under the Brucellosis program, we are attempting to culture the organism from all Brucella reactors when they go to slaughter. This procedure was attempted 24 times in May.

During May we saw 48 positive BVD sera (on paired samples) and 35 positive IBR sera (on paired samples). On equine serum we saw 21 sera showing antibodies at a positive titer to Leptospirosis. Again the bulk of the canine accessions involved pathology on neoplasms, rabies suspects, and toxicology. We found three cases of strychnine poisoning.

During May we saw 20 cases of rabies suspect in which there was human exposure involved. Three of these were positive for rabies (two bovine, one wildlife). We processed 196 cases of rabies suspects in which no human exposure existed. Forty of these were positive (1 bovine and 39 wildlife).

For the first time in my memory another county has surpassed Gallatin County in number of accessions submitted. In May it was Yellowstone County with 64 submissions.

The new serology report form was introduced at the Montana Veterinary Medical Association meeting in Kalispell. New forms should be in the hands of all practitioners. If you were missed, please notify the Helena Office. We are hopeful the new form will prove much easier to use and will markedly reduce the paperwork. If you have any questions, please contact the laboratory.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Bat.....	3
Cat.....	4
Cattle.....	5
Chicken.....	10
Coyote.....	1
Deer.....	1
Dog.....	4
Fetus:	
Bovine.....	4
Goat.....	1
Gopher.....	2
Horse.....	1
Mouse - Field.....	2
Raccoon.....	3
Skunk.....	43
Swine.....	3
<u>TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED.....</u>	<u>87</u>

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF.....	Cattle.....	5	463	5	473
Bluetongue CF.....	Cattle.....		340	13	353
Brucella abortus agglutination.....	Cattle.....	267	16,021	373	16,661
" " " ..(Card - Field & Market).....	"		1,257		1,257
" " " ..(Seminal plasma).....	"		18		18
" " "	Goat.....		31		31
" " "	Horse.....		44	11	55
" " "	Swine.....		1		1
" " " ..(Card - Diag. Lab.).....	"		12		12
" " " ..(Card - Field & Market).....	"		14		14
*Equine Infectious Anemia (Coggins Test).....	Horse.....	8	430		438
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS.....		280	18,631	402	19,313

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

81 Veterinarians Reporting..... 36 Counties Reporting..... 42 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

INDEX OF COUNTIES

CATTLE:

	16	18	19	20	21	24	25	28	29	30	39	40	42	43	44
Abortion.....															
Abscess.....															
Actinobacillosis.....	2														
Anaplasmosis.....									8						
Arthritis.....															
Bacillary hemoglobinuria...												1		3	
Blackleg.....															
Bloat.....															
Cancer eye.....	3			5	2						4				
Clostridium sordellii.....											7				
Coccidiosis.....		20	1									5		1	
Diphtheria.....															
Enteritis: E. coli.....															200
Enteritis.....															
Enterotoxemia.....															
Foot-rot.....															
Grass tetany.....														5	20
Helminthiasis.....						1					2			1	
Lead poison.....															
Leptospirosis.....															
Mastitis.....															
Metritis.....															
Pediculosis.....															
Pulmonary emphysema.....															
Rhinotracheitis.....				1								10			
Ringworm.....															
Shipping fever.....	205													4	
Urolithiasis.....	6					1		3				3	2		3
Virus diarrhea.....			2		1							20			
Virus warts.....															
Weak calf syndrome.....	500														
White muscle disease.....								2							

SHEEP:

Blue tongue.....
Enterotoxemia.....

SWINE:

Atrophic rhinitis.....
Erysipelas.....

HORSES:

Infectious anemia.....
Infectious rhinopneumonitis.....
Influenza.....
Pulmonary emphysema.....
Strangles.....
Tetanus.....

DOGS:

Distemper.....
Infectious hepatitis.....
Leptospirosis.....

POULTRY:

Coccidiosis.....

81 Veterinarians Reporting.....	36 Counties Reporting.....							42 Diseases Reported	
DISEASES AND SPECIES:	INDEX OF COUNTIES							TOTAL	TOTAL
CATTLE:	46	47	49	50	52	53	56	CASES	HERDS
Abortion.....								148	1
Abscess.....								4	2
Actinobacillosis.....								66	42
Anaplasmosis.....								8	1
Arthritis.....								1	1
Bacillary hemoglobinuria..			1					10	10
Blackleg.....								1	1
Bloat.....								6	2
Cancer eye.....								68	39
Clostridium sordellii....								7	1
Coccidiosis.....					40	2		275	19
Diphtheria.....								6	6
Enteritis; E. coli.....								200	1
Enteritis.....								45	2
Enterotoxemia.....			15					15	3
Foot-rot.....								3	2
Grass tetany.....								28	8
Helminthiasis.....								426	9
Lead poison.....	1							1	1
Leptospirosis.....								2	1
Mastitis.....								5	3
Metritis.....								6	4
Pediculosis.....								2	1
Pulmonary emphysema.....								4	2
Rhinotracheitis.....								82	7
Ringworm.....								48	32
Shipping fever.....								223	22
Urolithiasis.....	1							35	26
Virus diarrhea.....								60	18
Virus warts.....								3	2
Weak calf syndrome.....								539	34
White muscle disease.....								2	2
<u>SHEEP:</u>									
Blue tongue.....								3	1
Enterotoxemia.....								65	12
<u>SWINE:</u>									
Atrophic rhinitis.....								8	4
Erysipelas.....						100		106	3
<u>HORSES:</u>									
Infectious anemia.....								1	1
Infectious rhinopneumonitis								2	2
Influenza.....								108	37
Pulmonary emphysema.....								2	2
Strangles.....								52	23
Tetanus.....								1	1
<u>DOGS:</u>									
Distemper.....		3	10	3				121	118
Infectious hepatitis.....								2	2
Leptospirosis.....			5					6	6
<u>POULTRY:</u>									
Coccidiosis.....					1			2	2
TOTAL.....								2,808	519

Montana Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report - Continued

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1.....	Silver Bow	20.....	Valley	39.....	Fallon
2.....	Cascade	21.....	Toole	40.....	Sweet Grass
3.....	Yellowstone	22.....	Big Horn	41.....	McCone
4.....	Missoula	23.....	Musselshell	42.....	Carter
5.....	Lewis & Clark	24.....	Blaine	43.....	Broadwater
6.....	Gallatin	25.....	Madison	44.....	Wheatland
7.....	Flathead	26.....	Pondera	45.....	Prairie
8.....	Fergus	27.....	Richland	46.....	Granite
9.....	Powder River	28.....	Powell	47.....	Meagher
10.....	Carbon	29.....	Rosebud	48.....	Liberty
11.....	Phillips	30.....	Deer Lodge	49.....	Park
12.....	Hill	31.....	Teton	50.....	Garfield
13.....	Ravalli	32.....	Stillwater	51.....	Jefferson
14.....	Custer	33.....	Treasure	52.....	Wibaux
15.....	Lake	34.....	Sheridan	53.....	Golden Valley
16.....	Dawson	35.....	Sanders	54.....	Mineral
17.....	Roosevelt	36.....	Judith Basin	55.....	Petroleum
18.....	Beaverhead	37.....	Daniels	56.....	Lincoln
19.....	Chouteau	38.....	Glacier		

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STATE DOCUMENTS

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

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MONTHLY LETTER

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STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - AUGUST, 1975

RABIES IN MONTANA
James W. Glosser, D.V.M.

In the seven month period January through July, 1975, 146 animal rabies cases in 17 Montana Counties have been diagnosed at the Diagnostic Laboratory in Bozeman. The percent positive by total heads examined were: skunk 24.2 percent (132/546); cattle 17.7 percent (3/17); raccoon 13.6 percent (3/22); cat 10 percent (6/60); and bat 6 percent (2/33). The 146 cases to date in 1975 compares to 41 reported during the same time interval in 1974; a 250 percent increase.

Most of the increase in the incidence of animal rabies is due to the intensive surveillance efforts of personnel in those counties where skunk rabies is endemic. Through the excellent cooperation of the local veterinarians, county commissioners and the Department of Livestock (Laboratory and Predator Control Bureaus) personnel, foci of skunk rabies were precisely defined in many counties. The counties reporting the most cases of animal rabies were Richland and Fallon counties, both of which are border counties in eastern Montana. The proportion of total positive cases by species of those submitted from Richland is skunk 31 percent (41 cases); cat 33 percent (2 cases); raccoon 33 percent (1 case) and cattle 33 percent (1 case).

The impact of skunk rabies on the public and animal health in Montana is significant. The following episodes demonstrated the concern that must be rendered because of the emergence of rabies in the domestic animal populations from exposure to rabid skunks.

On May 13, 1975, rabies was diagnosed in a four week old calf in Richland County. During its illness, six persons helped care for the calf. Five had sufficient exposure to warrant rabies treatment by their doctor. The source of rabies for the calf was probably due to a bite from a rabid skunk, since five rabid skunks have been submitted from the same premises.

On July 11, 1975, rabies was diagnosed in a young kitten in Wibaux County. The most prominent sign demonstrated during the kitten's illness was posterior paralysis. The paralysis was initially thought to be due to the kitten being stepped on by the family milk cow since the kitten was always underfoot of the cow. However, subsequent to biting a person on the hand, the attending veterinarian very appropriately recommended destruction of the kitten and submitted the head for rabies examination. Follow-up investigation indicated 8 persons had sufficient exposure to the kitten during its illness to warrant rabies treatment by their doctors.

These episodes vividly demonstrate the vigilance that must be exercised by owners and veterinarians in treating or caring for animals in rabies endemic areas. In both instances the attending veterinarians demonstrated sound perceptive judgment in submitting the animal heads to the laboratory for rabies examination. Such precautions must be exercised by veterinarians practicing in eastern Montana in order to protect their clients, persons in their employ and themselves against unnecessary risk to rabies.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS IN THE BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION AGE-CHANGE SURVEYS

The Board of Livestock is considering the practicality of reducing the upper age limit for the official vaccination for Montana beef replacement heifers from 10 months to 8 months. In order to adequately assess the impact that such a change in rules would have on the Montana Cattle Industry, the Animal Health Division instituted a survey of cattle owners and practicing veterinarians specializing in large animal medicine.

The sample size for livestock producers was 100 cattle owners who vaccinated 25 or more heifers in the period January through March 1975. The basic assumption made in selecting herd owners who vaccinated in this time interval was that many of the calves were 10 months or older at the time of vaccination and that these owners would be the most affected by such a change in brucellosis rules. Questionnaires were sent to 140 Montana veterinarians. The response received to date has been commendable for in the first two weeks, 42 percent of the livestock owners and 62 percent of the veterinarians have returned questionnaires. The responses from both surveys are summarized below.

Of the 42 cattle owners replying, 64 percent (27/42) would vaccinate at an earlier age. Fifty percent (21 owners) would prefer to vaccinate their heifers at the maximum allowable age of 8 months; and only 14 percent (6 owners) indicated a possibility of vaccinating heifers at the minimum of 2-3 months of age. Only 5 percent (2 owners) stated that such a rule change would force them to abandon the practice of vaccinating against brucellosis. On the question of vaccinating heifer calves while doing other herd work, 25 percent responded that vaccination could possibly be done at branding time if absolutely necessary; whereas, 42 percent preferred to vaccinate during the pre-weaning period. The remaining 33 percent of the owners expressed either no opinion or hesitancy to vaccinate their heifers at branding or pre-weaning times since they had not determined which heifers they would select for replacements. The availability of veterinary services, if the age limit was reduced, was of considerable concern since 24 percent of the owners responded that their veterinarian would be too busy to vaccinate their heifer calves at this time.

The veterinarians questionnaire resulted in a return of 62 percent. Their responses were as follows:

Eighty-seven percent (76/87) indicated that strain 19 vaccination should be encouraged and continued. As to lowering the maximum age limit, 58 percent (50/87) indicated that they felt that their clientele could be persuaded to vaccinate their calves at an earlier age. On the question of clients accepting vaccination at branding time, opinions were evenly split with 46 percent indicating yes and the remaining 54 percent indicating no. Sixty-nine percent of the veterinarians responded that they themselves would be willing to vaccinate at branding time with 31 percent opposed to such a practice. Vaccination at pre-weaning or preconditioning was favored by 87 percent of the veterinarians. The trends indicate that for various reasons, older ages are preferred by

veterinarians but lowering the age limits would not force abandonment of strain 19 vaccination. The Departmental Rule permitting the sale of strain 19 vaccine in drug and feed stores was severely questioned by 15 percent of the respondents. The consensus warned that if the Board reduced the age limit for official vaccination but continued to permit the sale of strain 19, the net effect would be an increase in the number of unofficially vaccinated calves for brucellosis.

HUMAN PRE-EXPOSURE ANTI-RABIES IMMUNIZATION

James W. Glosser, D.V.M.

A recent study revealed that the veterinarian's risk to exposure to rabies by a rabid animal is over 500 times greater than the general population. Public Health recommendations on rabies have for several years emphasized the need for persons in high risk occupations, ie. veterinarians, animal control wardens, kennelmen, wildlife biologists to receive the pre-exposure prophylactic treatment against rabies. Included in this group would be veterinary technicians or assistants who have significant contact with animals.

Dr. Martin D. Skinner, State Epidemiologist and Chief, Preventive Health Services Bureau, Montana Department of Health & Environmental Sciences is recommending anti-rabies immunization for high risk groups in the manner and schedule described below.

For pre-exposure immunization, four (4) doses of anti-rabies Duck Embryo Vaccine (1.0 ml) intra-muscularly in the arm is recommended. A blood sample should be obtained about 3 weeks after the third dose and submitted to the State Microbiology Laboratory, Cogswell Building, Helena, MT 59601, for determination of antibody response to immunization.

	<u>Interval</u>
Dose #1	Start
Dose #2	One week after #1
Dose #3	One week after #2
Antibody determination	Three weeks after #3
Dose #4	Three months after #3

Individuals who do not initially show an antibody response should be given booster doses, with antibody determination after each dose, until antibodies are present. There is no charge for antibody determinations.

If questions should arise concerning the pre-exposure treatment contact Drs. Skinner (telephone 449-2645) or Glosser (telephone 449-2043).

WESTERN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS ON INCREASE!!!

Serology on equine samples submitted since July 15 indicates four Western Equine Encephalitis cases have been positively diagnosed. As we prepare for mail-out of this August letter, we are observing a sudden marked increase in veterinarians reports of suspect cases in that area of the state east of the continental divide. It appears we may see a large number of cases in Montana in the next four weeks of the "sleeper" season. Officials of the Center for Communicable Disease at Atlanta, Georgia telephoned information bringing our attention to similar increases very recently in equine encephalitis in our neighboring states.

NEWLY DEPUTIZED MONTANA VETERINARIANS

The following licensed veterinarians were appointed July 24, 1975 as Deputy State Veterinarians at Bozeman following diagnostic laboratory review and duty indoctrination.

MICHEAL T. MARRINAN, D.V.M.....	RONAN
HARRY C. KINER, D.V.M.....	BILLINGS
PENELOPE S. DUKES, D.V.M.....	BILLINGS
MINOTT E. PRUYN, D.V.M.....	MISSOULA
JACK C. RHYAN, D.V.M.....	GREAT FALLS
JOHN D. ROWE, D.V.M.....	BAKER
ROBERT E. COPE, D.V.M.....	BOWMAN, N.D.
EDWARD E. JORDEN, D.V.M.....	GREAT FALLS
MARVIN L. ELLIS, D.V.M.....	VAUGHN
GARY W. FELSTEAD, D.V.M.....	GREAT FALLS
KENNETH L. WARD, D.V.M.....	WHITEFISH
MICHAEL J. TOMLINSON, D.V.M.....	ANACONDA

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR JUNE, 1975

June, understandably, was one of our quieter months, with total accessions numbering 378. The breakdown by species is as follows:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Bovine.....	126
Equine.....	40
Porcine.....	9
Ovine.....	3
Feline.....	15
Canine.....	33
Avian.....	15
Wildlife.....	122
Other.....	15
TOTAL.....	378

We were able to successfully isolate the Brucella abortus organism in 13 cases in June. These were attempted on slaughter samples submitted to the laboratory.

In the equine section, six positive Leptospira titers were identified.

During June we processed 120 specimens of wildlife for rabies. Ten of these involved human exposure, one of which was positive. One hundred and nine (109) specimens involved no human exposure and 19 of these were positive for rabies. One specimen was unsuitable. The month was a rather routine summer month with reduced activity, staff on vacation, and painting of several of the individual laboratories.

Mr. Dallas Johnson, our chemist, who has been on the laboratory staff for almost ten years, has submitted his resignation effective August 1, 1975. As of this writing I have been unable to find any chemist who might fill the position. Arrangements have been made with another chemistry laboratory to process any specimens submitted. Please submit any specimens as you have in the past on the usual Form SV-43. We do not anticipate any problems or unusual delay in reporting out results.

If you have any questions, please call the laboratory at telephone number 586-5952.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Bat.....	6
Cat.....	2
Cattle.....	3
Dog.....	1
Fetus:	
Bovine.....	4
Porcine.....	2
Fox.....	2
Gopher.....	3
Hamster.....	3
Horse.....	1
Mouse - field.....	1
Otter.....	1
Rabbit.....	8
Raccoon.....	1
Sheep.....	1
Skunk.....	20
Swine.....	2
Woodchuck.....	1
<u>TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED.....</u>	<u>62</u>

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF	Bison.....		14		14
"	Cattle.....	2	364	1	367
Bluetongue CF	Bison.....		14		14
"	Cattle.....	4	365	9	378
"	Sheep.....		3		3
Brucella abortus agglutination	Bison.....		15		15
"	Cattle.....	221	18,533	326	19,080
"	"		260		260
"	"		7		7
"	"	2	1		3
"	Dog.....		3		3
"	Goat.....		1		1
"	Horse.....		1		1
"	Swine.....		19		19
"	"		147		147
"	"		154	3	157
Brucellosis Ring Test	Cream.....		1		1
"	Milk.....	4	307		311
*Equine Infectious Anemia (AGID)	Horse.....		67		67
Leptospira autumnalis MA	Cattle.....	7	6		13
"	Horse.....		3		3
"	Swine.....		1		1
Leptospira canicola MA	Cattle.....	1	66		67
"	Horse.....	3	10		13
"	Swine.....		3		3
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA	Cattle.....		67		67
"	Horse.....		13		13
"	Swine.....		3		3
Leptospira hardjo MA	Cattle.....	4	63		67
"	Horse.....	2	11		13
"	Swine.....		3		3
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA	Cattle.....		67		67
"	Horse.....	5	8		13
"	Swine.....		3		3

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
<u>Leptospira pomona</u> MA.....	Cattle.....	13	54		67
" " ".....	Horse.....	3	10		13
" " ".....	Swine.....		3		3
<u>Leptospira tarassovi</u> MA.....	Cattle.....		67		67
" " ".....	Horse.....		13		13
" " ".....	Swine.....		3		3
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS.....		271	20,752	339	21,362

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT

JUNE, 1975

59 Veterinarians Reporting..... 32 Counties Reporting..... 36 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	12	13	15	16			
CATTLE:																
Abscess.....			5													
Actinobacillosis.....	9	14	53				2	3		6						
Anaplasmosis.....			3							6						
Arthritis.....			7													
Bacillary hemoglobinuria..												1				
Blackleg.....							3						2			
Bovine Respiratory Disease									13							
Cancer eye.....	5	8	37				4	1		2						
Coccidiosis.....			100		2											
Diphtheria.....								3								
Enterotoxemia.....												1				
Foot-rot.....			1													
Grass tetany.....								2								
Helminthiasis.....											6					
Infectious keratitis.....			151													
Mastitis.....			3													
Metritis.....			1													
Photosensitization.....								1								
Poison: Larkspur.....																
Pulmonary emphysema.....																
Rhinotracheitis.....																
Ringworm.....			1													
Urolithiasis.....					3							2			1	
Virus diarrhea.....																
Virus warts.....			2													
White muscle disease.....							2						3			
SWINE:																
Atrophic rhinitis.....			1									1				
Dysentery.....																
Erysipelas.....																
Leptospirosis.....			50													
HORSES:																
Distemper.....																
Encephalomyelitis.....																
Infectious Anemia.....		1		1												
Influenza.....		16		4	10		20				7					
Leptospirosis.....					1											
Rhinopneumonitis.....				6												
Strangles.....		8	2	1								1				
DOGS:																
Distemper.....	7	17		3	3	4							4			
Infectious hepatitis.....		3			1											
Leptospirosis.....				2												
POULTRY:																
Coccidiosis.....																
Infectious sinusitis.....																

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES													
	17	18	19	20	21	24	25	27	28	30	38	39	40	
CATTLE:														
Abscess.....														
Actinobacillosis.....					2							2		
Anaplasmosis.....			6			2								
Arthritis.....														
Bacillary hemoglobinuria..														
Blackleg.....													1	
Bovine Respiratory Disease						2								
Cancer eye.....					3							5		
Coccidiosis.....						2		6						
Diphtheria.....														
Enterotoxemia.....														
Foot-rot.....			22											
Grass tetany.....		10												
Helminthiasis.....						10						22		
Infectious keratitis.....			75											
Mastitis.....														
Metritis.....														
Photosensitization.....														
Poison: Larkspur.....		40												
Pulmonary emphysema.....		5												
Rhinotracheitis.....				2										
Ringworm.....														
Urolithiasis.....		4				1	1	4						
Virus diarrhea.....			1	1										
Virus warts.....														
White muscle disease.....														
SWINE:														
Atrophic rhinitis.....														
Dysentery.....			100											
Erysipelas.....														
Leptospirosis.....														
HORSES:														
Distemper.....														
Encephalomyelitis.....														
Infectious Anemia.....														
Influenza.....								7			10	2		
Leptospirosis.....														
Rhinopneumonitis.....														
Strangles.....	2	8	1			1	7	3					1	
DOGS:														
Distemper.....		4	7	3		1				4	2			
Infectious hepatitis.....														
Leptospirosis.....										1				
POULTRY:														
Coccidiosis.....													4	
Infectious sinusitis.....														

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES						TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
	41	42	47	50	51	56		
CATTLE:								
Abscess.....							5	2
Actinobacillosis.....							91	57
Anaplasmosis.....				1			18	7
Arthritis.....							7	4
Bacillary hemoglobinuria..							1	1
Blackleg.....							7	6
Bovine Respiratory Disease							15	7
Cancer eye.....							65	38
Coccidiosis.....						10	120	7
Diphtheria.....							3	3
Enterotoxemia.....							1	1
Foot-rot.....							23	8
Grass tetany.....							12	5
Helminthiasis.....							38	5
Infectious keratitis.....	10						236	22
Mastitis.....							3	2
Metritis.....							1	1
Photosensitization.....	7						8	6
Poison: Larkspur.....							40	4
Pulmonary emphysema.....	20						25	2
Rhinotracheitis.....							2	2
Ringworm.....							1	1
Urolithiasis.....							10	10
Virus diarrhea.....							8	6
Virus warts.....							2	1
White muscle disease.....							5	4
SWINE:								
Atrophic rhinitis.....							2	2
Dysentery.....	2						102	2
Erysipelas.....	3					100	103	3
Leptospirosis.....							50	1
HORSES:								
Distemper.....							0	0
Encephalomyelitis.....							0	0
Infectious anemia.....							2	2
Influenza.....			4				80	34
Leptospirosis.....							1	1
Rhinopneumonitis.....					1		7	7
Strangles.....							35	19
DOGS:								
Distemper.....						2	61	60
Infectious hepatitis.....							4	4
Leptospirosis.....							3	3
POULTRY:								
Coccidiosis.....	4						8	2
Infectious sinusitis.....						100	100	1
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS.....							1,305	353

Montana Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report - Continued

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1.....	Silver Bow	20.....	Valley	39.....	Fallon
2.....	Cascade	21.....	Toole	40.....	Sweet Grass
3.....	Yellowstone	22.....	Big Horn	41.....	McCone
4.....	Missoula	23.....	Musselshell	42.....	Carter
5.....	Lewis & Clark	24.....	Blaine	43.....	Broadwater
6.....	Gallatin	25.....	Madison	44.....	Wheatland
7.....	Flathead	26.....	Pondera	45.....	Prairie
8.....	Fergus	27.....	Richland	46.....	Granite
9.....	Powder River	28.....	Powell	47.....	Meagher
10.....	Carbon	29.....	Rosebud	48.....	Liberty
11.....	Phillips	30.....	Deer Lodge	49.....	Park
12.....	Hill	31.....	Teton	50.....	Garfield
13.....	Ravalli	32.....	Stillwater	51.....	Jefferson
14.....	Custer	33.....	Treasure	52.....	Wibaux
15.....	Lake	34.....	Sheridan	53.....	Golden Valley
16.....	Dawson	35.....	Sanders	54.....	Mineral
17.....	Roosevelt	36.....	Judith Basin	55.....	Petroleum
18.....	Beaverhead	37.....	Daniels	56.....	Lincoln
19.....	Chouteau	38.....	Glacier		

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STATE DOCUMENT
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STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

MONTHLY LETTER

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ADMINISTRATOR
AND
STATE VETERINARIAN

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - SEPTEMBER, 1975

BRUCELLOSIS RULES CHANGE HEARING SET

A formal hearing has been set by the Board of Livestock for 10:00 a.m. September 17, 1975 at the Highway Department Auditorium, Helena for consideration of Brucellosis rules changes for the Department of Livestock. This hearing is of importance to cattle producers in Montana and to veterinarians of this state for it involves such changes in brucellosis rules as to encompass veterinary function and work-load.

Certain proposals were adopted by the Board of Livestock as emergency rules effective August 15, 1975 that bring the former regulations into enforceable compliance with the recommended "Uniform Methods and Rules" of USDA, widely used by federal and state agencies as minimum standards. These rule changes apply mainly to testing provisions of the exposed or contact or quarantined brucellosis herd and to the handling of the reactor, suspect or negative animal found in those herds.

These rules will be considered for adoption as permanent rules at this hearing since emergency rules can remain in effect for a maximum of 120 days. The Board may then adopt said emergency rules as permanent rules of the Department subject to such modification as is warranted by comments received at or before the hearing.

In addition to the changes contained in the emergency rules, the Board will consider the following further changes in the Brucellosis rules: 1) require a negative brucellosis test on all imported breeding cattle imported into Montana and in many instances a permit, quarantine and 60 day retest; 2) require a "change of ownership" negative test on all Montana cows and bulls 2 years of age or older not being consigned directly to slaughter; 3) lowering the ages of beef breed heifers to 2 to 8 months for official vaccination against brucellosis; 4) removing the open sale of Brucella abortus strain 19 vaccine in Montana for unofficial use by owners or others; 5) adopting measures to permit certain designated non-veterinary but properly trained Montana people to perform official vaccination and 6) consider the need for setting up charges for official vaccination.

It is hoped that the veterinarians of Montana and their cattle producing clients will participate in this September 17th hearing, either by being present for verbal testimony or by submitting written testimony to the Department of Livestock on the issues prior to the hearing.

CHANGES - DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY - PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURES

In the period of July and August, personnel changes in the Diagnostic Laboratory at Bozeman took place that reflect in the services being rendered by that laboratory.

Dr. Grover H. Ford, recently of the Pathology and Comparative Studies Division, Letterman Army Institute of Research, Presidio, San Francisco, California, joined the staff September 2, 1975 as veterinary pathologist in the position left vacant by Dr. James Inhelder on July 17, 1975. Dr. Ford's credentials and re-

commendations are such that we are most pleased to have him at the laboratory as a team member with a background that will support our diagnostic goals.

With the resignation of Dallas Johnson as chemist in the Diagnostic Laboratory effective August 1, 1975, Dr. Beckwith Hubbell Jr. has arranged for contractual services from the Chemistry Laboratory, Agricultural Experiment Station, Montana State University for analysis of those specimens that he presents to Mr. Laszlo Torma, Head of that laboratory. The Diagnostic Laboratory Bureau will be charged for all services rendered by Mr. Torma in his laboratory, which requires Dr. Hubbell or the section to make judgment on the merit and value of those materials submitted for that service. This will not change any of the present laboratory fee schedules; we believe those charges made for this service by the Montana State University Chemistry Laboratory will mean an ultimate savings to the Diagnostic Laboratory. This arrangement should also provide excellent analytical chemistry results with no appreciable lag in reporting findings back to the sender.

NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER - DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK - AREA CODE(406) 449-2043

Effective September 5, 1975, a change in telephone numbers and reception was accomplished to overcome serious inter-divisional telephone call tranfers that had persisted since reorganization in 1972. With this change, all Department of Livestock calls should be directed to (406) 449-2043. The receptionist will then relay the calls requested within the Animal Health Division administered by Dr. Glenn C. Halver or the Brands-Enforcement Division administered by Mr. Les Graham. This number will also respond to requests of callers to Dr. John Kopec and his USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services staff people in the offices of the Department of Livestock.

Concurrent with the changes in telephone is the refurbishing of offices in the Livestock building so that better space is provided for those people in the various bureaus of the total Department and for the USDA, Veterinary Services personnel. Some of the previously cluttered office space arrangements will now be improved to allow much better use by inter-departmental staff members and allow those in common function to have unit area offices and files. Best of all, the congestion and noise pollution has been almost remedied.

WESTERN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS IN MONTANA

As reported in the August Monthly letter, a sudden marked increase in veterinarians reports of clinical equine encephalitis occurred in the last two weeks of July and the first week of August. In the period July 15 through September 8, 112 cases of clinical equine encephalitis have been reported by Montana Veterinarians. Of these 21 have been diagnosed by the Public Health Service Laboratory at Hamilton as being recent infections with the Western equine encephalitis virus.

The distribution of equine cases is as follows (number in paranthesis indicates the number confirmed):

Beaverhead - 3 (0)	Gallatin - 4 (0)	Phillips - 6 (0)
Big Horn - 1 (0)	Glacier - 2 (0)	Pondera - 2 (1)
Carbon - 1 (0)	Hill - 1	Powder River - 3 (0)
Cascade - 4 (1)	Judith Basin - 3 (0)	Powell - 1 (0)
Chouteau - 3 (0)	Lake - 3 (0)	Roosevelt - 4 (1)
Custer - 4 (2)	Lewis & Clark - 9 (1)	Rosebud - 2 (1)
Dawson - 9 (0)	Madison - 2 (0)	Stillwater - 1 (0)
Fallon - 1 (1)	Missoula - 1 (1)	Teton - 9 (5)
Fergus - 2 (0)	Musselshell - 4 (0)	Toole - 1 (1)
Flathead - 1 (1)	Park - 1 (0)	Valley - 5 (3)
		Yellowstone - 17 (2)

July, 1975

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

- Actinobacillosis.....
- Actinomycosis.....
- Anaplasmosis.....
- Arthritis.....
- Bacillary hemoglobinuria.....
- Blackleg.....
- Cancer eye.....
- Clostridium novyii.....
- Coccidiosis.....
- Enterotoxemia.....
- Foot-rot.....
- Helminthiasis.....
- Infectious keratitis.....
- Infectious pustular
vulvovaginitis.....
- Intramandibular Cellulitis.....
- Pulmonary emphysema.....
- Rhinotracheitis.....
- Shipping fever.....
- Urolithiasis.....
- Virus diarrhea.....
- Virus warts.....

Clostridium novyii.....
Contagious ecthyma.....
Eterotoxemia.....

Atrophic rhinitis.....
Enteritis.....
Erysipelas.....
Melanoma.....

Distemper.....
Encephalomyelitis.....
Infectious
 Rhino­pneumonitis.....
Influenza.....
Infectious Anemia.....
Strangles.....

Distemper.....
Infectious hepatitis...
Leptospirosis.....

Chronic Respiratory Disease
Hepatic Vibrosis

-3-

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES															
	17	18	19	20	21	24	26	27	28	29	30	32	37	39		
CATTLE:																
Actinobacillosis.....																
Actinomyces.....					1											
Anplasmosis.....				1					5					1		
Arthritis.....																
Bacillary hemoglobinuria		1														
Blackleg.....																
Cancer eye.....		11		4												
Clostridium novyii.....																
Coccidiosis.....		2		1				3				6		2		
Enterotoxemia.....																
Foot-rot.....		150	19			24				6			22			
Helminthiasis.....	1															
Infectious keratitis....		75				24										
Infectious pustular vulvovaginitis.....																
Intramandibular Cellulitis																
Pulmonary emphysema.....																
Rhinotracheitis.....				1												
Shipping fever.....		2														
Urolithiasis.....	1	1						2						1		
Virus diarrhea.....				1				6								
Virus warts.....																
SHEEP:																
Clostridium novyii.....																
Contagious ecthyma.....																
Etrottoxemia.....																
SWINE:																
Atrophic rhinitis.....																
Eteritis.....																
Erysipelas.....	15			45									1			
Melanoma.....																
HORSES:																
Distemper.....																
Encephalomyelitis.....	2		2													
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis.....																
Influenza.....				30				11		1	8		10	6		
Infectious Anemia.....									1							
Strangles.....		14						3		6				1		
DOGS:																
Distemper.....		3	1					4		3	3		1			
Infectious hepatitis.....																
Leptospirosis.....								4								
POULTRY:																
Chronic Respiratory Disease				1												
Heptic Vibrosis.....													1			

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES								TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
	40	41	42	43	44	47	48	49		
CATTLE										
Actinobacillosis.....									17	8
Actinomycosis.....									44	27
Anaplasmosis									13	6
Arthritis.....									6	4
Bacillary hemoglobinuria.								3	7	6
Blackleg.....								1	2	2
Cancer eye.....				1					77	45
Clostridium novyi.....									1	1
Coccidiosis.....				1					19	7
Enterotoxemia.....								2	2	2
Foot-rot.....									233	40
Helminthiasis.....			1						37	22
Infectious keratitis...				25					209	16
Infectious pustular vulvovaginitis.....				12					12	1
Intramandibular Cellulitis						1			1	1
Pulmonary emphysema....		1						3	21	12
Rhinotracheitis.....									161	6
Shipping fever.....				3					17	10
Urolithiasis.....									9	8
Virus diarrhea.....								1	40	8
Virus warts.....									2	1
SHEEP:										
Clostridium novyi.....									1	1
Contagious ecthyma.....									1	1
Eterotoxemia.....									2	2
SWINE:										
Atrophic rhinitis.....									1	1
Enteritis.....							3		4	2
Erysipelas.....									92	10
Melanoma.....									1	1
HORSES:										
Distemper.....									17	1
Encephalomyelitis.....			2	2					17	16
Infectious Rhinopneumonitis.....									29	17
Influenza.....					30	4			178	76
Infectious Anemia.....									1	1
Strangles.....	1	1				1			71	21
DOGS:										
Distemper.....				6				1	95	94
Infectious hepatitis...									5	5
Leptospirosis									5	5
POULTRY:										
Chronic Respiratory Disease									1	1
Hepatic Vibrosis.....									1	1
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS.....									1452	489

Montana Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report - Continued

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1.....	Silver Bow	20.....	Valley	39.....	Fallon
2.....	Cascade	21.....	Toole	40.....	Sweet Grass
3.....	Yellowstone	22.....	Big Horn	41.....	McCone
4.....	Missoula	23.....	Musselshell	42.....	Carter
5.....	Lewis & Clark	24.....	Blaine	43.....	Broadwater
6.....	Gallatin	25.....	Madison	44.....	Wheatland
7.....	Flathead	26.....	Pondera	45.....	Prairie
8.....	Fergus	27.....	Richland	46.....	Granite
9.....	Powder River	28.....	Powell	47.....	Meagher
10.....	Carbon	29.....	Rosebud	48.....	Liberty
11.....	Phillips	30.....	Deer Lodge	49.....	Park
12.....	Hill	31.....	Teton	50.....	Garfield
13.....	Ravalli	32.....	Stillwater	51.....	Jefferson
14.....	Custer	33.....	Treasure	52.....	Wibaux
15.....	Lake	34.....	Sheridan	53.....	Golden Valley
16.....	Dawson	35.....	Sanders	54.....	Mineral
17.....	Roosevelt	36.....	Judith Basin	55.....	Petroleum
18.....	Beaverhead	37.....	Daniels	56.....	Lincoln
19.....	Chouteau	38.....	Glacier		

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STATE DOCUMENTS

1975

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

SHELVED WITH
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MONTHLY LETTER

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G. C. HALVER, D.V.M.

ADMINISTRATOR
AND
STATE VETERINARIAN



STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - OCTOBER, 1975

MONTANA MAKES BRUCELLOSIS RULE CHANGES

The Montana Board of Livestock, in accordance with the Montana Administrative Procedures Act, held a well attended public hearing on September 17, 1975 for consideration of Department of Livestock rule changes on brucellosis. The action of the Board on September 18, 1975 made permanent those rule changes adopted as emergency rules on August 15, 1975 and made further revisions of brucellosis rules not found in the emergency rules.

The rule changes that will now become permanent rules of the Department on November 4, 1975 will have some broad effects on the surveillance and enforcement aspects of brucellosis as well as creating complicated measures related to the intra-state sale of Montana cattle and the importation of non-resident feeder and breeding cattle.

A summary of the changes in the several areas of brucellosis disease control and management follow in the respective subject area.

Change of Ownership Testing

All Montana cattle 24 months of age or over offered for sale must have a negative brucellosis test conducted within the previous 30 days except steers and spayed heifers, cattle from certified herd maintaining annual tests, consignments direct to slaughter, or an out-of-state destination where state of destination requirements have been answered. It will be permissible for change of ownership tests to be made at Montana auction markets. All eligible cattle, including those consigned to feedlots are subject to this test requirement. The cost of change of ownership testing will not be paid by the Department, but will be privately arranged. However, for as long as the change of ownership test is required, the Department will not make a laboratory charge for any brucellosis testing.

Change of Import Regulations

All cattle 12 months of age and over entering Montana must have been brucellosis tested in the previous 30 days and for which negative results are listed on the individual cattle on an official health certificate except officially vaccinated heifers under 24 months of age, steers and spayed heifers, cattle consigned directly to a slaughter establishment under federal meat inspection or cattle consigned to a Montana livestock market with State-Federal approval to receive brucellosis reactors.

Further, all cattle required to be tested for brucellosis prior to entry as above, shall be kept separate and apart from Montana livestock

under quarantine subject to a 30-60 day brucellosis retest at purchasers expense, except that these quarantine and retest requirements shall not apply to bulls nor shall it apply to other cattle originating in a state having no brucellosis quarantined herds in the past 6 months.

State Indemnity Payment On Brucellosis Reactors

The owners of Montana brucellosis reactors, slaughtered after September 18, 1975 will be eligible for an indemnity payment of \$25.00 if all provisions for handling the infected herd and the reactor animal are complied with. If the salvage value of the reactor plus federal and state indemnity payments exceed the appraised value, then as required by statute, the state indemnity will be adjusted downward.

Brucella Vaccination Must Be Official

Effective November 4, 1975 Brucella abortus Strain 19 vaccine can be sold in Montana only to veterinarians for official calfhood brucellosis vaccination. This removes the product from an established procedure of more than 30 years permitting pharmacies to sell Strain 19 to Montana cattle owners for owner vaccination of their calves. The State Veterinarian is, however, to respond to those Montana cattle owners who, under adverse circumstances, are unable to acquire service for official vaccination, shall arrange, upon the livestock owners request, for the official vaccination of such eligible cattle at a reasonable cost to the owner. The age for official vaccination of dairy calves will be 2 to 8 months (60-239 days) and 2 to 10 months (60-299 days) for beef calves.

Enforcement Rules Improved And Updated

Amongst the numerous changes in the Department of Livestock brucellosis rules, first adopted as emergency rules, were the following:

Official test is a test by a trained person utilizing one or more of 11 specifically identified procedures or any recommended by USDA in the diagnosis of brucellosis. Test findings are recorded on official forms. Reactors, suspects and negative classifications or results are then based, in the judgement of a veterinarian on "---disclosure of sufficient reaction to an official test to indicate the presence of brucellosis infection---" or (suspect) "---displaying of equivocal results to an official test---" or "---display of negative result to an official test".

Most of the other changes were to bring Montana brucellosis rules into conformity with Uniform Methods and Rules and 9 C.F.R.

In final action, the Board of Livestock directed expenditures from an earmarked revenue (E.R.A. 02150) fund held in reserve for emergency needs that had been accumulating for two decades from taxes collected on Montana livestock for disease control procedures. This action coupled with the adoption of strict disease control measures demonstrates the Boards desire to eradicate brucellosis from Montana promptly.

NOTE: A copy of the Revised rules as contained in the Montana Administrative Code will be available upon completion of printing.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORTS FOR JULY AND AUGUST 1975

In case anyone noticed, there was no July summary in the most recent newsletter. The laboratory uses the MSU computer service, through the Electronic Research Laboratory, using mostly student help. The student who wrote our program and has been instrumental in getting it going was assigned to newer and better things.

In the transition to a new "student", we lost a month of print-outs. Following is the July summary:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Bovine.....	27
Equine.....	24
Porcine.....	10
Ovine.....	2
Feline.....	16
Canine.....	24
Avian.....	8
Wildlife.....	106
Other.....	<u>10</u>
TOTAL.....	227

During the month we processed 105 non-human exposure rabies specimens. Fifteen were found positive and 90 negative. The bulk of these specimens were skunks.

For August the laboratory processed 265 accessions. These are broken down as follows:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Bovine.....	46
Equine.....	41
Porcine.....	11
Ovine.....	7
Feline.....	30
Canine.....	34
Avian.....	18
Wildlife.....	71
Other.....	<u>0</u>
TOTAL.....	265

Again a goodly number of wildlife specimens (54) were processed for rabies.

During July and August, 14 positive cases of equine encephalomyelitis were reported out, following serology conducted at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton. At this writing it appears the positive cases in September will run well over 30.

As is usual, July and August have been "quiet" months at the laboratory. During these months, laboratory staff have been encouraged to paint and clean up their individual labs. Without exception each section has responded, and we are now on our last room. No painting had been done in the lab since it was occupied in 1961, with the exception of the necropsy rooms. We now have a bright, colorful facility of which we are very proud. The laboratory staff is to be commended for their interest and hard work in completely repainting our wings of the Marsh Laboratory.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

SPECIES	NUMBER
Badger.....	1
Bat.....	23
Cat.....	10
Cattle.....	3
Chicken.....	10
Dog.....	3
Fetus:	
Bovine.....	2
Gopher.....	1
Mouse.....	4
Parakeet.....	3
Rabbit.....	2
Raccoon.....	1
Skunk.....	8
Swine.....	3
Turkey.....	1
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED.....	75

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF.....	Cattle....	3	225	6	234
Bluetongue CF.....	Cattle....		299	43	342
" ".....	Goat.....		6		6
" ".....	Sheep.....		24		24
Bovine Virus Diarrhea(BVD) SN.....	Cattle....	4	27		31
<u>Brucella abortus</u> agglutination.....	Cattle....	284	15,646	157	16,087
" " " " ..(card - field & market).....	"		150		150
" " " "	Dog.....		1		1
" " " "	Goat.....		10		10
" " " "	Horse....		3		3
" " " "	Human....		1		1
" " " "	Swine....		17		17
" " " " ..(card - diag. lab.).....	"		18		18
Brucellosis Ring Test.....	Milk.....		3		3
*Equine Infectious Anemia(AGID).....	Horse....	2	299		301
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis(IBR) SN.....	Cattle....	4	32		36
<u>Leptospira autumnalis</u> MA.....	Cattle....	2	133		135
" " " "	Horse....	3	7		10
" " " "	Human....		2		2
<u>Leptospira canicola</u> MA.....	Cattle....		135		135
" " " "	Horse....	1	9		10
" " " "	Human....		2		2
<u>Leptospira grippotyphosa</u> MA.....	Cattle....		135		135
" " " "	Horse....		10		10
" " " "	Human....		2		2
<u>Leptospira hardjo</u> MA.....	Cattle....	19	116		135
" " " "	Horse....		10		10
" " " "	Human....		2		2
<u>Leptospira icterohemorrhagiae</u> MA.....	Cattle....		135		135
" " " "	Horse....	2	8		10
" " " "	Human....		2		2
<u>Leptospira pomona</u> MA.....	Cattle....	13	122		135
" " " "	Horse....	3	7		10
" " " "	Human....		2		2

SEROLOGY REPORT (CONTINUED)

Page 6

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
<u>Leptospira tarassovi</u> MA.....	Cattle....		135		135
" " "	Horse....		10		10
" " "	Human....		2		2
Parainfluenza ₃ (PI ₃) HA.....	Cattle....		10		10
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS.....		340	17,757	206	18,303

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Badger.....	2
Bat.....	13
Cat.....	8
Cattle.....	3
Chicken.....	10
Deer.....	1
Dog.....	2
Fox.....	1
Mouse.....	1
Parakeet	1
Rabbit	1
Rat.....	1
Sheep.....	5
Skunk.....	7
Squirrel.....	1
Swine.....	10
<u>TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED.....</u>	<u>67</u>

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF.....	Cattle....	7	186	1	194
Bluetongue CF.....	Cattle....		171	1	172
Bovine Virus Diarrhea(BVD) SN.....	Cattle....		19		19
Brucella abortus agglutination.....	Cattle....	127	13,236	108	13,471
" " " ..(card - field & market).....	"		16		16
" " " ..(seminal plasma).....	"		4		4
" " " ..(seminal plasma).....	Goat.....		9		9
" " " ..(seminal plasma).....	Horse....		2		2
" " " ..(card - diag. lab.).....	Swine....		76		76
" " " ..(card - diag. lab.).....	"		49		49
Brucellosis Ring Test.....	Milk.....	1			1
Equine Encephalomyelitis - Western.....	Horse....	12	4		16
Equine Infectious Anemia(AGID).....	"	4	340		344
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis(IBR) SN.....	Cattle....		86		86
" " " " " "	Goat.....		1		1
Leptospira autumnalis MA.....	Cattle....	4	153		157
" " " " " "	Dog.....		1		1
" " " " " "	Goat.....		2		2
" " " " " "	Horse....	2	4		6
" " " " " "	Swine....		27		27
Leptospira canicola MA.....	Cattle....		157		157
" " " " " "	Dog.....		1		1
" " " " " "	Goat.....		2		2
" " " " " "	Horse....		6		6
" " " " " "	Swine....		27		27
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA.....	Cattle....		157		157
" " " " " "	Dog.....		1		1
" " " " " "	Goat.....		2		2
" " " " " "	Horse....		6		6
" " " " " "	Swine....		27		27
Leptospira hardjo MA.....	Cattle....	3	154		157
" " " " " "	Dog.....		1		1
" " " " " "	Goat.....		2		2
" " " " " "	Horse....		6		6
" " " " " "	Swine....		27		27

SEROLOGY REPORT (CONTINUED)

Page 9

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
<u>Leptospira icterohemorrhagiae</u> MA.....	Cattle....		157		157
" " "	Dog.....		1		1
" " "	Goat.....		2		2
" " "	Horse....	1	5		6
" " "	Swine....		27		27
<u>Leptospira pomona</u> MA.....	Cattle....	4	153		157
" " "	Dog.....		1		1
" " "	Goat.....		2		2
" " "	Horse....	1	5		6
" " "	Swine....		27		27
<u>Leptospira tarassovi</u> MA.....	Cattle....	2	155		157
" " "	Dog.....		1		1
" " "	Goat.....		2		2
" " "	Horse....		6		6
" " "	Swine....		27		27
Parainfluenza ₃ (PI ₃) HA.....	Cattle....	2	4		6
" " "	Goat.....		1		1
TOTAL SEROLOGY TESTS.....		170	15,538	110	15,818

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA VETERINARIANS' ANIMAL DISEASE REPORT

AUGUST, 1975

67 Veterinarians Reporting..... 39 Counties Reporting..... 36 Diseases Reported

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	
<u>CATTLE:</u>													
Anaplasmosis.....			3										
Bacillary hemoglobinuria..						1	1					3	
Blackleg.....						1						1	
Bovine Virus Diarrhea.....			1						3			2	
Cancer eye.....													
Clostridium novyi.....									1				
Coccidiosis.....					2			1		34			
Enterotoxemia.....													
Foot-rot.....											8		
Grass tetany.....													
Helminthiasis.....												36	
Infectious keratitis.....					60		1			28	5		
" Postular Vulvovaginitis													
Intramandibular Cellulitis													
Photosensitization.....													
Pulmonary emphysema.....		3	10	4		2		1					
Rhinotracheitis.....									6	150		4	
Shipping fever.....												9	
Urolithiasis.....										1			
Vibriosis.....													
<u>SHEEP:</u>													
Clostridium novyi.....									1				
Enterotoxemia.....				1								2	
Foot-rot.....													
<u>SWINE:</u>													
Enterotoxemia.....							1						
Erysipelas.....										10	4	17	
Swine Dysentery.....													
<u>HORSES:</u>													
Encephalomyelitis.....			1	1	6		1			1			
Infectious Anemia.....													
" Rhinopneumonitis.....			6	28	1								
Influenza.....	10	26			11	4	4		3			48	
Strangles.....		24	12		6	15	1			5		4	
<u>DOGS:</u>													
Distemper.....		11	8	6	3		5	2			3	7	
Infectious hepatitis.....	1			1			1				3		
Leptospirosis.....													
<u>POULTRY:</u>													
C.R.D.....													
Hepatic Vibrosis.....													

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES									
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	24	26	27
CATTLE:										
Anaplasmosis.....					3	1				
Bacillary hemoglobinuria..				1						
Blackleg.....										
Bovine Virus Diarrhea.....		1				1				
Cancer eye.....									1	
Clostridium novyi.....										
Coccidiosis.....				2		1		15		9
Enterotoxemia.....										
Foot-rot.....				192				8		
Grass tetany.....										
Helminthiasis.....			1							
Infectious keratitis.....				75				14		
" Postular Vulvovaginitis										
Intramandibular Cellulitis										
Photosensitization.....										
Pulmonary emphysema.....										
Rhinotracheitis.....						1				
Shipping fever.....				2						
Urolithiasis.....			1	1						2
Vibriosis.....										
SHEEP:										
Clostridium novyi.....										
Enterotoxemia.....										
Foot-rot.....										
SWINE:										
Enterotoxemia.....										
Erysipelas.....			15			45				
Swine Dysentery.....										
HORSES:										
Encephalomyelitis.....		7	2		2	11	1			
Infectious Anemia.....										
" Rhinopneumonitis.....										
Influenza.....						30				11
Strangles.....				14						3
DOGS:										
Distemper.....	7			3	1					4
Infectious hepatitis.....										
Leptospirosis.....	1									4
POULTRY:										
C.R.D.....						1				
Hepatic Vibriosis.....										

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES									
CATTLE:	28	29	30	32	37	38	39	40	41	42
Anaplasmosis.....	5						1			
Bacillary hemoglobinuria..										
Blackleg.....										
Bovine Virus Diarrhea.....										
Cancer eye.....										
Clostridium novyii.....										
Coccidiosis.....				6			2			
Enterotoxemia.....										
Foot-rot.....		6			22					
Grass tetany.....						1				
Helminthiasis.....										1
Infectious keratitis.....										
" Postular Vulvovaginitis										
Intramandibular Cellulitis										
Photosensitization.....						1				
Pulmonary emphysema.....										
Rhinotracheitis.....										
Shipping fever.....										
Urolithiasis.....							1			
Vibriosis.....									1	
SHEEP:										
Clostridium novyii.....										
Enterotoxemia.....										
Foot-rot.....										
SWINE:										
Enterotoxemia.....										
Erysipelas.....					1	45				
Swine Dysentery.....										
HORSES:										
Encephalomyelitis.....									2	2
Infectious Anemia.....	1									
" Rhinopneumonitis.....										
Influenza.....		1	8		10		6	140		
Strangles.....		6					1	1	1	
DOGS:										
Distemper.....		3	3		1					
Infectious hepatitis.....										
Leptospirosis.....										
POULTRY:										
C.R.D.....										
Hepatic Vibrosis.....					1					

DISEASES AND SPECIES:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES						TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
	43	44	47	48	49	50		
CATTLE:								
Anaplasmosis.....							13	6
Bacillary hemoglobinuria..					3		9	8
Blackleg.....					1		3	2
Bovine Virus Diarrhea.....					1	2	11	10
Cancer eye.....	1	4					6	6
Clostridium novyii.....							1	1
Coccidiosis.....	1					3	76	17
Enterotoxemia.....				2			2	2
Foot-rot.....							236	43
Grass tetany.....							1	1
Helminthiasis.....							38	23
Infectious keratitis.....	25						208	13
" Postular Vulvovaginitis	12						12	1
Intramandibular Cellulitis			1				1	1
Photosensitization.....							1	1
Pulmonary emphysema.....					3		23	12
Rhinotracheitis.....							161	6
Shipping fever.....	3						14	7
Urolithiasis.....							6	6
Vibriosis.....							1	1
SHEEP:								
Clostridium novyii.....							1	1
Enterotoxemia.....						700	703	3
Foot-rot.....		20					20	1
SWINE:								
Enterotoxemia.....							1	1
Erysipelas.....							137	11
Swine Dysentery.....				3			3	1
HORSES:								
Encephalomyelitis.....							37	34
Infectious Anemia.....							1	1
" Rhinopneumonitis.....							35	17
Influenza.....		30	4				346	96
Strangles.....			1			1	95	23
DOGS:								
Distemper.....	6	2			1		76	72
Infectious hepatitis.....							6	5
Leptospirosis.....							5	5
POULTRY:								
C.R.D.....							1	1
Hepatic Vibriosis.....							1	1
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS.....							2291	440

Montana Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report - Continued

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1.....	Silver Bow	20.....	Valley	39.....	Fallon
2.....	Cascade	21.....	Toole	40.....	Sweet Grass
3.....	Yellowstone	22.....	Big Horn	41.....	McCone
4.....	Missoula	23.....	Musselshell	42.....	Carter
5.....	Lewis & Clark	24.....	Blaine	43.....	Broadwater
6.....	Gallatin	25.....	Madison	44.....	Wheatland
7.....	Flathead	26.....	Pondera	45.....	Prairie
8.....	Fergus	27.....	Richland	46.....	Granite
9.....	Powder River	28.....	Powell	47.....	Meagher
10.....	Carbon	29.....	Rosebud	48.....	Liberty
11.....	Phillips	30.....	Deer Lodge	49.....	Park
12.....	Hill	31.....	Teton	50.....	Garfield
13.....	Ravalli	32.....	Stillwater	51.....	Jefferson
14.....	Custer	33.....	Treasure	52.....	Wibaux
15.....	Lake	34.....	Sheridan	53.....	Golden Valley
16.....	Dawson	35.....	Sanders	54.....	Mineral
17.....	Roosevelt	36.....	Judith Basin	55.....	Petroleum
18.....	Beaverhead	37.....	Daniels	56.....	Lincoln
19.....	Chouteau	38.....	Glacier		

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STATE DOCUMENTS

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1975

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

A N I M A L H E A L T H D I V I S I O N

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

SHELVET WITH
PERIODICALS

M O N T H L Y L E T T E R

BOARD OF LIVESTOCK

R. M. SIMONS, CHAIRMAN TURNER
R. BARTHELMESS MILES CITY
R. L. DESCHAMPS, JR RONAN
E. C. DONALDSON HELENA
F. JOHNSTON GREAT FALLS
V. V. KELLER FISHTAIL
R. J. PARKER FORT SHAW

G. C. HALVER, D.V.M.

ADMINISTRATOR
AND
STATE VETERINARIAN



STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - NOVEMBER, 1975

NEW BRUCELLOSIS RULES IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 4, 1975

The Brucellosis Rule Changes adopted by the Board of Livestock September 18, 1975 have been properly compiled and were published October 15, 1975 by the Secretary of State of Montana. They become effective November 4, 1975.

A special effort has been made to properly acquaint cattle producers, veterinarians, livestock auction managers, licensed traders and public officials with the new brucellosis test and vaccination requirements. Through the media of newspaper, radio, television and direct mail and with the excellent cooperation of Cooperative Extension Service of Montana State University, the public is thought to be quite well informed.

Basically, the new rules create three primary changes in the application of brucellosis herd management practices. The breeding and feeder animal two years of age and over must be tested and negative when sold or offered for sale. The importer of non-vaccinated breeding and feeding animals over 12 months of age or vaccinated dairy cattle over 20 months and beef cattle over 24 months must have a negative brucellosis test within the previous 30 days. Those cattle, except, bulls, originating in states having quarantined brucellosis herds, will have to be held by the purchasers under quarantine for 30 to 60 days for a brucellosis retest at his expense.

The third major change is the removal of Brucella abortus strain 19 vaccine from open sale or owner use in the state. All vaccination for brucellosis in Montana must now be official vaccination conducted by veterinarians.

These measures, coupled with a renewed state indemnification program and much stricter rules for enforcement of infected herd and animal management make it very apparent that the Board of Livestock is determined to free Montana cattle of brucellosis.

PULLORUM SITUATION REPORT

A northwest Montana Hatchery was involved following isolation of S. Pullorum from a north central Montana ranch flock. A total of 15,000 chicks were dispersed in 1975 by this hatchery to 112 Montana farms and ranches. Of these purchasers 43 flocks have been depopulated and disinfected. Twenty-three flocks are exposed but experienced losses of less than 10 percent and still have exposed birds on the premises. Eleven flocks experiencing greater than 10 percent loss still retain exposed birds on the ranch. There are 35 flock owners yet to be contacted or who have not responded to previous contacts.

Based on 54 flocks the average mortality was 19 percent on the chicks originating at this hatchery. The morbidity was 22 percent. The flocks range in size from 25-500 birds. Since a large percent of the exposed birds were meat type, slaughter salvage should be readily accomplished. When egg-laying types are

encountered, whole blood agglutination tests will be performed before final disposition is known.

The source of this infection has not been established. Two egg source breeding flocks of this hatchery have now been shown to be pullorum infected. It has been a common practice in recent years for this hatchery to import large numbers of hatching eggs from four other states. The Montana source flocks contain birds hatched at the same hatchery so the direction of spread is unclear.

WESTERN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS IN MONTANA 1975

The recent weeks of colder weather and several hard freezes has ended the 1975 equine encephalitis seasons. The available data in this office suggest that 1975 was a year of high incidence of clinical cases for Montana with widespread geographical distribution.

A total of 133 clinical equine cases occurring in 34 counties were reported by Montana veterinarians in 1975. Of these cases, one or more serum specimens from 118 cases (89 percent) were forwarded to the laboratory for serologic testing. The laboratory testing of the 118 cases yielded 57 presumptive cases (48 percent) and 21 confirmed cases (18 percent) due to the western equine encephalitis virus. The remaining 40 cases (34 percent) were reported as negative to the western encephalitis virus. A presumptive case is defined as one in which the single serum specimen demonstrated a complement-fixation (CF) titer of 1:8 and/or a hemagglutination titer (HI) of 1:80 or greater. A confirmed case is defined as one in which paired serum specimens were submitted and a four-fold rise in titer in one or both tested resulted.

The distribution of equine cases by county is as follows (number in parenthesis indicates the number of presumptive or confirmed cases):

Beaverhead - 4 (3)	Flathead - 1 (1)	Musselshell - 4 (0)
Big Horn - 2 (2)	Gallatin - 7 (4)	Park - 1 (1)
Blaine - 6 (3)	Garfield - 2 (2)	Phillips - 5 (2)
Broadwater - 1 (0)	Glacier - 3 (1)	Pondera - 1 (1)
Carbon - 5 (4)	Hill - 1 (0)	Powder River - 4 (2)
Cascade - 5 (2)	Jefferson - 2 (1)	Roosevelt - 4 (2)
Chouteau - 5 (3)	Judith Basin - 3 (1)	Sheridan - 2 (1)
Custer - 3 (2)	Lake - 3 (3)	Stillwater - 1 (0)
Dawson - 5 (2)	Lewis & Clark - 9 (4)	Teton - 11 (11)
Deer Lodge - 1 (1)	Madison - 2 (0)	Toole - 1 (1)
Fallon - 1 (1)	Missoula - 1 (1)	Valley - 6 (4)
Fergus - 3 (2)		Yellowstone - 18 (10)

DR. GEORGE WRIGHT PASSES

George M. Wright, D.V.M. (1902-1975) of Red Lodge died October 19, 1975 while hunting deer with family members. Dr. Wright had retired from his District Deputy position in Billings in 1965 to close a highly respected veterinary career with this Department and for the livestock industry of this state.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 1975

Total accessions for September by specie include:

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Bovine.....	69
Equine.....	119
Porcine.....	16
Ovine.....	10
Feline.....	22
Canine.....	39
Avian.....	14
Wildlife.....	72
Other.....	<u>26</u>
TOTAL.....	387

EIA (Coggins) tests account for the bulk of the 119 accessions involving equine. Sixty-one equine serum samples were processed for WEE. Fifty-two were found positive, 8 negative and 1 undetermined.

Sixteen sets of slaughter samples were cultured for brucella organism. The organism was successfully isolated in three sets.

Thirty-two specimens were examined for rabies, involving human exposure. None were found to be positive. Sixty-eight specimens were examined for rabies which did not involve human exposure. Two of these were determined to be positive for rabies, both in skunks.

The Laboratory continues to receive either improper forms or forms improperly filled out. We have tried to correct the errors and inform practitioners of the problems involved. Now that the busy season is fast approaching, we may no longer be able to do these clerical duties. Specimens accompanied by improper forms may be delayed. Please cooperate. If you have questions, give us a call at 586-5952.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Badger.....	1
Bat.....	11
Cat.....	7
Cattle.....	4
Chicken.....	11
Dog.....	4
Duck.....	2
Fetus:	
Porcine.....	2
Fox.....	3
Goat.....	2
Mouse.....	3
Peacock.....	1
Pheasant.....	1
Rabbit.....	2
Raccoon.....	3
Rat.....	1
Sheep.....	1
Skunk.....	5
Squirrel.....	1
Swine.....	5
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED.....	70

SEROLOGY REPORT

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF.....	Cattle...	4	173	2	179
Bluetongue CF.....	Cattle...		152		152
Bovine Virus Diarrhea(BVD) SN.....	Cattle...	1	19		20
Brucella abortus agglutination.....	Cattle...	215	8,761	123	9,099
" " " ..(card - field & market).....	Cattle...		30		30
" " " ..(seminal plasma).....	Cattle...		1		1
" " " ..	Goat.....		10		10
" " " ..	Horse.....		28	5	33
" " " ..	Human.....		5		5
" " " ..	Swine.....		7		7
" " " ..(card - diag. lab.).....	"		28		28
Brucellosis Ring Test.....	Cream.....		117		117
" " " ..	Milk.....	1			1
Equine Encephalomyelitis - Western.....	Horse.....	63	35		98
*Equine Infectious Anemia(AGID).....	"	3	546		549
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis(IBR) SN.....	Cattle.....		20		20
Leptospira autumnalis MA.....	Cattle.....	13	56		69
" " " ..	Horse.....	2	1		3
" " " ..	Human.....		6		6
" " " ..	Swine.....		1		1
Leptospira canicola MA.....	Cattle.....		69		69
" " " ..	Horse.....		3		3
" " " ..	Human.....		6		6
" " " ..	Swine.....		1		1
Leptospira grippotyphosa MA.....	Cattle.....		69		69
" " " ..	Horse.....		3		3
" " " ..	Human.....		6		6
" " " ..	Swine.....		1		1
Leptospira hardjo MA.....	Cattle.....	3	66		69
" " " ..	Horse.....		3		3
" " " ..	Human.....		6		6
" " " ..	Swine.....		1		1
Leptospira icterohemorrhagia MA.....	Cattle.....		69		69
" " " ..	Horse.....	2	1		3
" " " ..	Human.....		6		6
" " " ..	Swine.....		1		1
Leptospira pomona MA.....	Cattle.....	13	56		69

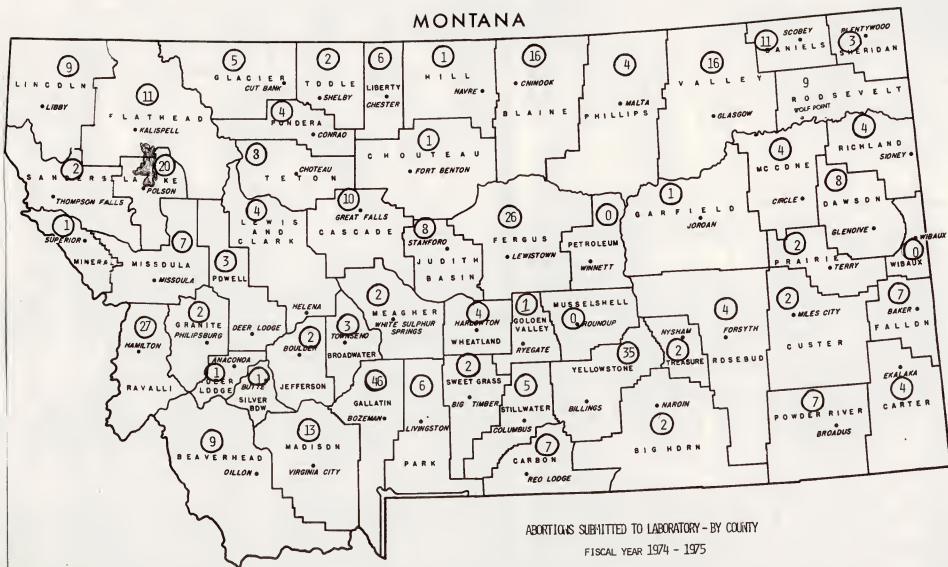
SEROLOGY REPORT (CONTINUED)

Page 6

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
<u>Leptospira pomona</u> MA.....	Horse.....	1	2		3
" " "	Human.....		6		6
" " "	Swine.....		1		1
<u>Leptospira tarassovi</u> MA.....	Cattle.....		69		69
" " "	Horse.....		3		3
" " "	Human.....		6		6
" " "	Swine.....		1		1
Parainfluenza ₃ (PI ₃) HA.....	Cattle.....		7		7
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS.....		321	10,458	130	10,909

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

MONTANA



ABORTIONS SUBMITTED TO LABORATORY - BY COUNTY

FISCAL YEAR 1974 - 1975

82 Veterinarians Reporting..... 44 Counties Reporting..... 44 Diseases Reported

INDEX OF COUNTIES

[illegible]

SHEEP:

SWINE:

HORSES :

DOGS :

POULTRY:

DISEASES AND SPECIES

CATTLE:

Abscess.....													
Actinobacillosis.....													
Actinomycosis.....				1									
Anaplasmosis.....								1	1	5			
Arthritis.....													
Bacillary hemoglobinuria..	1			1									
Blackleg.....													
Bovine Respiratory Disease	3			3									
Cancer eye		1		1		1	1			5			1
<u>Clostridium novyi</u>													
<u>Clostridium sordellii</u>													1
Coccidiosis.....	1								1	22			2
Foot-rot.....										5			
Helminthiasis.....	35									1			
Infectious keratitis.....													
Leptospirosis.....										1			
Malignant catarrhal fever.													
Metritis.....													
Pericarditis.....													
Pulmonary emphysema.....						5							6
Rhinotracheitis.....													6
Urolithiasis.....	1			1									
Vibriosis.....	15												
Virus Diarrhea.....										2			2
Virus warts.....													

SHEEP:

Clostridium novyi.....	
Coccidiosis.....	
Enterotoxemia.....	
Foot-rot.....	
Keratoconjunctivitis.....	
Posthitis.....	
Prognathism.....	
REO.....	

SWINE:

Atrophic rhinitis.....	
Erysipelas.....	

HORSES:

Distemper.....													
Encephalomyelitis.....	3	6	2	3				1	7	1		1	
Infectious anemia.....													
Infectious Rhino-													
pneumonitis.....										2	4		
Influenza.....				2						15			
Strangles.....	1			2									
Tetanus.....													

DOGS:

Dirofilaria immitis.....													
Distemper.....		1		2						4			2
Infectious hepatitis.....													
Leptospirosis.....													

POULTRY:

Histomoniasis.....	
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DISEASES AND SPECIES

CATTLE:

Abscess.....																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						</
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SHEEP:

<u>Clostridium novyi</u>											1		
Coccidiosis.....										1	1		
Enterotoxemia.....													
Foot-rot.....													
Keratoconjunctivitis.....													
Posthitis.....													
Prognathism.....													
REO.....													

SWINE:

Atrophic rhinitis.....											1		
Erysipelas.....													

HORSES:

Distemper.....													
Encephalomyelitis.....		3		2				4		2			
Infectious anemia.....								1					
Infectious Rhino- pneumonitis.....									8				
Influenza.....		1				1							
Strangles.....													
Tetanus.....													

DOGS:

Dirofilaria immitis.....									2		2		1
Distemper.....		2		6									
Infectious hepatitis.....													
Leptospirosis.....				1									

POULTRY:

Histomoniasis.....													
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DISEASES AND SPECIES

CATTLE:

	INDEX OF COUNTIES						TOTAL CASES	TOTAL HERDS
	47	49	52	53	55	56		
Abscess							5	2
Actinobacillosis							27	15
Actinomycosis							58	32
Anaplasmosis			1				9	5
Arthritis							7	2
Bacillary hemoglobinuria		2					11	9
Blackleg					2		4	3
Bovine Respiratory Disease					1		10	10
Cancer eye	3						106	7
<u>Clostridium novyi</u>							1	1
<u>Clostridium sordellii</u>			1				2	2
Coccidiosis					2		37	12
Foot-rot							15	10
Helminthiasis							38	3
Infectious keratitis							306	3
Leptospirosis				1			2	2
Malignant catarrhal fever							1	1
Metritis							2	1
Pericarditis							2	1
Pulmonary emphysema			1				46	13
Rhinotracheitis					2		11	3
Urolithiasis					1		9	6
Vibriosis							15	1
Virus Diarrhea					2		8	6
Virus warts							1	1
<u>SHEEP:</u>								
<u>Clostridium novyi</u>							1	1
Coccidiosis							1	1
Enterotoxemia							3	3
Foot-rot							4	1
Keratoconjunctivitis							4	1
Posthitis							2	1
Prognathism							5	1
REO							3	1
<u>SWINE:</u>								
Atrophic rhinitis							11	2
Erysipelas							3	3
<u>HORSES:</u>								
Distemper							4	4
Encephalomyelitis		1			7		72	58
Infectious anemia							2	1
Infectious Rhino- pneumonitis							13	6
Influenza						5	66	35
Strangles	1						20	13
Tetanus							2	2
<u>DOGS:</u>								
Dirofilaria immitis							1	1
Distemper		1					76	69
Infectious hepatitis							3	3
Leptospirosis							1	1
<u>POULTRY:</u>								
Histomoniasis						1	1	1
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS							1,031	306

Montana Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report - Continued

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1.....	Silver Bow	20.....	Valley	39.....	Fallon
2.....	Cascade	21.....	Toole	40.....	Sweet Grass
3.....	Yellowstone	22.....	Big Horn	41.....	McCone
4.....	Missoula	23.....	Musselshell	42.....	Carter
5.....	Lewis & Clark	24.....	Blaine	43.....	Broadwater
6.....	Gallatin	25.....	Madison	44.....	Wheatland
7.....	Flathead	26.....	Pondera	45.....	Prairie
8.....	Fergus	27.....	Richland	46.....	Granite
9.....	Powder River	28.....	Powell	47.....	Meagher
10.....	Carbon	29.....	Rosebud	48.....	Liberty
11.....	Phillips	30.....	Deer Lodge	49.....	Park
12.....	Hill	31.....	Teton	50.....	Garfield
13.....	Ravalli	32.....	Stillwater	51.....	Jefferson
14.....	Custer	33.....	Treasure	52.....	Wibaux
15.....	Lake	34.....	Sheridan	53.....	Golden Valley
16.....	Dawson	35.....	Sanders	54.....	Mineral
17.....	Roosevelt	36.....	Judith Basin	55.....	Petroleum
18.....	Beaverhead	37.....	Daniels	56.....	Lincoln
19.....	Chouteau	38.....	Glacier		

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STATE DOCUMENTS

DEC 5 1979

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

SHIELDED WITH
PERIODICALS

MONTHLY LETTER

BOARD OF LIVESTOCK

R. M. SIMONS, CHAIRMAN TURNER
R. BARTHELMESS MILES CITY
R. L. DESCHAMPS, JR RONAN
E. C. DONALDSON HELENA
F. JOHNSTON GREAT FALLS
V. V. KELLER FISHTAIL
R. J. PARKER FORT SHAW

G. C. HALVER, D.V.M.

ADMINISTRATOR
AND
STATE VETERINARIAN



CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

Mabel W. McClelland

Again the Christmas season comes
With gaiety and cheer,
And joy and merriment abound
As Christmas Day draws near.

Again in voices soft and clear
Are Christmas carols sung,
With holly wreaths we decorate,
The mistletoe is hung.

Once more the Christmas spirit reigns
Of "Peace, good will to men,"
If only it might with us stay
Till Christmas comes again.

The flame of friendship brighter burns
With every passing year,
'Tis fanned afresh at Christmas time
And loved ones grow more dear.

A "Merry Christmas," friend, to you
And all whom you hold dear,
And may its joy remain with you
Through all the coming year.

###



Glen C. Halver
Jeanie Greenfield
James W. Glosser
Dianna Hultman
John D. Kopec
Doris Kamerad
Cecil Greenfield
Bernice Mougeot
Beckwith Hubbell, Jr.
Tennie Riggs
Alice Boughton
Beulah Amsden
Kathy Murray

Bonnie Hoge
Don P. Ferlicka
Vickie Bethke
Marvin Meachman
Rosella Whitehead
Nell Johnson
Jerry Luke
Grover H. Ford
Kay Newman
Janna Siess
Lucille Herron
Jim Henderson

Thomas Lofthouse
Kathryn Passey
Charlie Brown
Shirley Olson
Susie Patterson
Bev Moses
Dick Thomas
Nancy Moore
Diane Wilkes



STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK
Animal Health Division
Helena, Montana 59601

MONTHLY LETTER - DECEMBER, 1975

CALF ENTERITIS VACCINES IN MONTANA

In a recent meeting of the Montana Board of Livestock, the Board directed that a calf-scour vaccine, limited in sale and use in Montana by Board action in 1973, could now be offered for sale by veterinarians of Montana. "Scourvax Reo", a modified live reo virus calf diarrhea vaccine was described to the Board at their meeting as a product that could be safely used in Montana herds without danger of adding another scour problem to our Montana spring-time disease picture. This staff judgment was based on limited studies conducted with the cooperation of the biological producer, Norden Laboratories of Lincoln, Nebraska which provided vaccine for field trial and on limited permit basis. The decision of the Staff and Board included advise that Scourvax Reo had not provided relief from calf scours in all herds in which it had been used. Therefore ranchers and veterinarians of Montana should not look upon the decision as a recommendation that this is an all scour control biologic.

NEGATIVE BRUCELLOSIS RESULTS IN EARLY PROGRAM TESTING

In the initial three week period since the November 4, 1975 inception of the required "Change of Ownership" brucellosis test, no brucellosis reactors have been found. On the basis of laboratory results on tests collected at ranches and in the Montana markets there were 765 lots tested containing 16,448 cattle.

All field tests are to be sent to the Diagnostic Laboratory for serological findings and results. "Country" testing accounted for 496 lots (65 percent) with 12,393 cattle (75 percent) in the required change of ownership test of cows and bulls 2 years of age and over not destined for slaughter. Any change of ownership involving 5 or more cattle and any movement across a county line requires those cattle to be brand inspected for ownership identity. Where cows or bulls are involved, the brand inspector checks the brucellosis box section for tested yes or no. Acceptance of the new rule is evidenced by the few non-tested exchanges.

In the licensed livestock markets of Montana, only a small proportion of the eligible cattle are changing ownership to Montana purchasers, and those are primarily for feedlot premises. The heavy offering of cows in markets since June 1st prevails and most of them are going to slaughter, backtagged, and on which MCI results are obtained. Market tests by veterinarians, all of which must be confirmed in the Diagnostic Laboratory are accounting for only 25% of the total tests made.

The results to date are most encouraging since none of the lots tested to date have revealed any brucellosis reactors. However, one or more suspect animals were detected in 70 lots. These animals can not be sold as "stockers" or "feeders" but can be sold for immediate slaughter. In most cases, these suspects were retained by the owner pending a retest at 60 days to determine the animal's status. The negative animals in these lots were allowed to be sold and transferred to the new owner.

On December 1, 1975 there were 45 brucellosis infected and quarantined herds in Montana, down 17 from the peak of 62 in September 2, 1975.

RABIES IN CAT IN GALLATIN COUNTY

A rabies positive feline was involved in the exposure of two residents on the Montana State University campus at Bozeman in late October. The results of the FA test at the Diagnostic Laboratory were not clearly positive but another laboratory confirmed positivity of the direct smears. The initial FA findings were confirmed when mice inoculated with the original brain suspension died on the eighth day. FA examination of the mouse brain was positive.

The cat, as a resident with students at the University, had been vaccinated in May 1974 and been brought to the campus in September. The exposure of the victim is very uncertain as it had not been in Montana skunk rabies endemic counties; speculation allows for the possibility of bat rabies exposure.

Two other cats in contact with the rabid cat were finally located and on laboratory FA test were negative.

Dogs in Gallatin County were placed under quarantined and rabies clinics and stray animal control programs were carried out. Bozeman is approximately 150 miles from the nearest identified skunk rabies endemic area. Surveillance on the Gallatin County skunk population is now being made with non-toxic procedures for procurement of the suspect species.

SUMMARY OF THE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1975

Things are picking up at the Diagnostic Laboratory, evidenced by the following accessions by specie.

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Bovine.....	45
Equine.....	32
Porcine.....	33
Ovine.....	2
Feline.....	12
Canine.....	23
Avian.....	12
Wildlife.....	22
Other.....	19
TOTAL.....	200

There was nothing unusual about the specimens processed in October that would bear particular mention. We processed 33 rabies specimens, 15 of which involved some type of human exposure. None of the human exposure specimens were positive.

The heavy workload of the Serology Section should be mentioned. This year we have four fulltime persons working in the Serology Section. They are right now being pushed to capacity. One day last week 4800 bloods were processed in a single long working day. Practitioners should realize that blood arriving at the laboratory from infected herds, contact herds, and tracer herds, in that order, take priority over all other blood specimens. After these are processed, other specimens are worked in the order in which they arrive at the laboratory. There have been days when only the infected, contact, and tracer bloods have been processed, thus allowing a backup of serum samples. Practitioners should inform their clients of the situation and allow plenty of time for serology to be completed. Those sera requiring bluetongue and anaplasmosis have a low priority, so plenty of time must be allowed. I can assure everyone that we are processing sera and getting out reports as rapidly as humanly possible. Bench space and equipment prevents adding additional personnel if funds were available. We would appreciate your not calling to check on blood specimens. It only tends to interrupt procedures and delays that whole operation. Again, we are getting out results as rapidly as we can. Your cooperation is appreciated.

One more suggestion: The small plastic bleeders are to be used only when the serum is to be tested for brucellosis. There is not enough serum available for other tests. The small plastic tubes can be shipped to the laboratory in regular blood boxes (40-tube size) by stacking them one on top of the other--two per compartment. This method works well.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED REPORT

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Cat.....	17
Cattle.....	3
Chicken.....	2
Deer.....	2
Dog.....	3
Elk.....	1
Fetus:	
Bovine.....	4
Equine.....	4
Horse.....	1
Mouse.....	3
Muskrat.....	1
Parakeet.....	1
Skunk.....	5
Squirrel.....	1
Swine.....	<u>10</u>
TOTAL AUTOPSIES PERFORMED.....	<u>58</u>

SEROLOGY REPORT

Page 6

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
Anaplasma CF.....	Bison.....		51	2	53
" ".....	Cattle.....		785	14	799
Bluetongue CF.....	Cattle.....		652	18	670
Bovine Virus Diarrhea (BVD) CF.....	Bison.....		60		60
" " " ".....	Cattle.....	1	48		49
<u>Brucella abortus</u> agglutination.....	Bison.....		64	1	65
" " " ".....	Cattle.....	98	15,549	132	15,779
" " " " ..(card - field & market).....	"		1,255		1,255
" " " " ..(seminal plasma).....	"		8		8
" " " "	Goat.....		7	1	8
" " " "	Horse.....		2		2
" " " " ..(card - diag. lab.).....	Swine.....		16		16
" " " " ..(card - field & market).....	"		64		64
" " " " ..(card - field & market).....	"		430		430
Equine Encephalomyelitis - Western.....	Horse.....	12	7		19
* Equine Infectious Anemia (AGID).....	Horse.....	2	232		234
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) CF.....	Bison.....		60		60
" " " " " ".....	Cattle.....		51		51
<u>Leptospira autumnalis</u> MA.....	Bison.....	7	54		61
" " " " " ".....	Cattle.....	2	103		105
" " " " " ".....	Dog.....		2		2
" " " " " ".....	Horse.....		6		6
" " " " " ".....	Swine.....		5		5
<u>Leptospira canicola</u> MA.....	Bison.....		61		61
" " " " " ".....	Cattle.....		105		105
" " " " " ".....	Dog.....		2		2
" " " " " ".....	Horse.....		6		6
" " " " " ".....	Swine.....		5		5
<u>Leptospira grippotyphosa</u> MA.....	Bison.....		61		61
" " " " " ".....	Cattle.....		105		105
" " " " " ".....	Dog.....		2		2
" " " " " ".....	Horse.....		6		6
" " " " " ".....	Swine.....		5		5
<u>Leptospira hardjo</u> MA.....	Bison.....		61		61
" " " " " ".....	Cattle.....	2	103		105
" " " " " ".....	Dog.....		2		2
" " " " " ".....	Horse.....		6		6
" " " " " ".....	Swine.....		5		5

SEROLOGY REPORT (CONTINUED)

Page 7

TEST	SPECIES	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	SUSPICIOUS	TOTAL
<u>Leptospira icterohemorrhagiae</u> MA.....	Bison....	1	60		61
" " ".....	Cattle....		105		105
" " ".....	Dog.....		2		2
" " ".....	Horse....		6		6
" " ".....	Swine....		5		5
<u>Leptospira pomona</u> MA.....	Bison....	35	26		61
" " ".....	Cattle....	5	100		105
" " ".....	Dog.....		2		2
" " ".....	Horse....		6		6
" " ".....	Swine....		5		5
<u>Leptospira tarassovi</u> MA.....	Bison....		61		61
" " ".....	Cattle....		105		105
" " ".....	Dog.....		2		2
" " ".....	Horse....		6		6
" " ".....	Swine....		5		5
Parainfluenza3 (PI3) HA.....	Bison....		57		57
" " ".....	Cattle....		16		16
TOTAL SEROLOGICAL TESTS.....		165	20,615	168	20,948

*Test results reported from the Diagnostic Laboratory, Bozeman and various out-of-state laboratories.

108 Veterinarians Reporting..... 38 Counties Reporting..... 42 Diseases Reported

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DISEASES AND SPECIESCATTLE:

INDEX OF COUNTIES	14	15	18	19	20	21	23	24	27	28	29
Actinobacillosis.....									1		
Actinomycosis.....						2			3		
Anaplasmosis.....				1							2
Arthritis.....											
Bacillary hemoglobinuria.		7	2								
Blackleg.....											
Bovine Respiratory Disease		1	3	15			7	200	23		
Brand Cancer.....											
Cancer eye.....			7			2			4		
Clostridium septicum.....											
Coccidiosis.....		1					6		12		
Foot-rot.....											
Helminthiasis.....		3					4				6
Infectious keratitis.....											
Leptospirosis.....		1									
Metritis.....											
Pulmonary emphysema.....		1	13					5	9		10
Ringworm.....											
Rhinotracheitis.....					1		13		17		
Urolithiasis.....			1		2		2		4		1
Vibriosis.....											
Virus diarrhea.....							2		7		
White muscle disease.....											

SHEEP:

Contagious ecthyma.....											
Enterotoxemia.....									12		
Infectious kerato-											
conjunctivitis.....	4										
Listeriosis.....											
Posthitis.....	2										
Prognathism.....	5										
REO.....	3										

SWINE:

Erysipelas.....								1			
Salmonellosis.....									12		

HORSES:

Encephalomyelitis.....										1	
Infectious Rhino-											
pneumonitis.....											
Influenza.....			1						6		
Strangles.....		2					3		2		
Tetanus.....									1		

DOGS:

Distemper.....		1	4	1				2	19		6
Infectious hepatitis.....											
Leptospirosis.....									2		

POULTRY:

Blue comb.....									3		
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DISEASES AND SPECIES

CATTLE:

Actinobacillosis.....											
Actinomycosis.....			2	3							
Anaplasmosis.....							1				
Arthritis.....											
Bacillary hemoglobinuria.								1	1		2
Blackleg.....					1						
Bovine Respiratory Disease		10			100	8					87
Brand Cancer.....											
Cancer eye.....				6				8			
Clostridium septicum.....											
Coccidiosis.....			1	1		6		10			46
Foot-rot.....											
Helminthiasis.....				2							
Infectious keratitis....											
Leptospirosis.....											3
Metritis.....											
Pulmonary emphysema.....		5		4			8	12			
Ringworm.....											
Rhinotracheitis.....											
Urolithiasis.....		3	2	2	3	4	2				
Vibriosis.....					25						28
Virus diarrhea.....						1					
White muscle disease....											

SHEEP:

Contagious ecthyma.....								50		100	
Enterotoxemia.....											8
Infectious kerato-											
conjunctivitis.....											
Listeriosis.....											
Posthitis.....											
Prognathism.....											
REO.....											

SWINE:

Erysipelas.....											
Salmonellosis.....											

HORSES:

Encephalomyelitis.....							1				3
Infectious Rhino-											
pneumonitis.....											
Influenza.....				17			3	4		1	6
Strangles.....					5					4	
Tetanus.....											

DOGS:

Distemper.....	15		1					6			18
Infectious hepatitis.....	1			3							2
Leptospirosis.....											10

POULTRY:

Blue comb.....											
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DISEASE AND SPECIES

CATTLE:	52	53	55	56	TOTAL	CASES	HERDS
Actinobacillosis.....						33	9
Actinomycosis.....						66	39
Anaplasmosis.....						6	6
Arthritis.....						10	6
Bacillary hemoglobinuria..				3		18	15
Blackleg.....				1		2	2
Bovine Respiratory Disease			4	1		542	39
Brand Cancer.....						1	1
Cancer eye.....						153	63
Clostridium septicum.....	2					2	1
Coccidiosis.....		10	3	1		102	20
Foot-rot.....						6	4
Helminthiasis.....			2			31	13
Infectious keratitis.....						18	12
Leptospirosis.....						4	2
Metritis.....						1	1
Pulmonary emphysema.....			3			95	33
Ringworm.....						7	4
Rhinotracheitis.....						110	10
Urolithiasis.....	1	1		1		38	34
Vibriosis.....						53	2
Virus diarrhea.....			2			19	9
White muscle disease.....						12	2
SHEEP:							
Contagious ecthyma.....						150	2
Enterotoxemia.....						20	2
Infectious kerato- conjunctivitis.....						4	2
Listeriosis.....						1	1
Posthitis.....						2	1
Prognathism.....						5	1
REO.....						3	1
SWINE:							
Erysipelas.....						2	2
Salmonellosis.....						12	3
HORSES:							
Encephalomyelitis.....						6	3
Infectious Rhino- pneumonitis.....						5	2
Influenza.....				2		52	29
Strangles.....		1				28	10
Tetanus.....						1	1
DOGS:							
Distemper.....				1		141	94
Infectious hepatitis.....				3		26	17
Leptospirosis.....						12	2
POULTRY:							
Blue comb.....						3	1
TOTAL CASES AND HERDS.....						1,802	501

Montana Veterinarian's Animal Disease Report - Continued

INDEX OF COUNTIES

NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY	NO.	COUNTY
1.....	Silver Bow	20.....	Valley	39.....	Fallon
2.....	Cascade	21.....	Toole	40.....	Sweet Grass
3.....	Yellowstone	22.....	Big Horn	41.....	McCone
4.....	Missoula	23.....	Musselshell	42.....	Carter
5.....	Lewis & Clark	24.....	Blaine	43.....	Broadwater
6.....	Gallatin	25.....	Madison	44.....	Wheatland
7.....	Flathead	26.....	Pondera	45.....	Prairie
8.....	Fergus	27.....	Richland	46.....	Granite
9.....	Powder River	28.....	Powell	47.....	Meagher
10.....	Carbon	29.....	Rosebud	48.....	Liberty
11.....	Phillips	30.....	Deer Lodge	49.....	Park
12.....	Hill	31.....	Teton	50.....	Garfield
13.....	Ravalli	32.....	Stillwater	51.....	Jefferson
14.....	Custer	33.....	Treasure	52.....	Wibaux
15.....	Lake	34.....	Sheridan	53.....	Golden Valley
16.....	Dawson	35.....	Sanders	54.....	Mineral
17.....	Roosevelt	36.....	Judith Basin	55.....	Petroleum
18.....	Beaverhead	37.....	Daniels	56.....	Lincoln
19.....	Chouteau	38.....	Glacier		

